CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,446—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Number Thirstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	33 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the s. s. BOKHARA LEAVING on the 5th June, and during the South-West Monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD at MAZAGON, at 3 P.M., on the day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
B.I. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3827	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Adkison	18th "
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	900	20th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 192, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	about 10th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
20th May 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta. HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected, and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, on the 7th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 6th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 15th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY.....Chablis	11	0	12	0
					A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
20	0	22	0	Still	BURGUNDY.....Beaune	11	0	12	0
					A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY.....Macon	13	0	14	8
					Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
24	0	27	0	Still	BURGUNDY.....Pommard	13	0	14	8
					This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
33	0	37	0	Still	BURGUNDY.....Chambertin	17	8	19	8
					This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
21	0	23	0	Fine	SAUTERNE .....Barsac	11	8	13	0
					A good light refreshing Wine.				
24	0	27	0	Superior	SAUTERNE .....From the Bordeaux Dist.	13	8	15	0
					Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
33	0	37	0	Haut	SAUTERNE ...Very rich and fine	17	8	19	8
					Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.. WINE MERCHANTS. BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

ELWOOD'S SUN HATS, THE MELTON SHAPE,

Clearing out a special Line.

REDUCED FROM RS. 10-8 TO RS. 5-8.

THORPE AND CO., HATTERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.
THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1891.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Cash Rs. 25; Credit Rs. 28, per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's GOVT.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE..	E. Halley..	4000	18th June, 1891.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per S. S. "LABOURDONNAIS" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.

NEW GOODS just opened out,—

THE "VANNECK" HAND CAMERA,
Extremely compact and portable, takes 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼. No dark Slides.

THE "KODAK" HAND CAMERA,
N·3 Junior,
Loaded with 60 Exposures for Pictures, 4¼ by 3¼ on Transparent Film.
SPARE SPOOLS available for above.

THE "IDEAL" HAND CAMERA,
fixed Focus.
Anything at 10 feet and beyond being in sharp focus, takes 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼.
One movement only. No dark Slides.

The "Eclipse" Hand Camera
for plates 4¼ by 3¼.
Fixed focus, fitted with 3
Double Backs (brass bound),
With or without Detective Case.

CHANGING BACKS for above to hold 12 plates, 4¼ by 3¼.
INNER CASES or "Refills" for ditto.
SPARE BRASS BOUND DOUBLE BACKS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

ILFORD'S
ORDINARY, RAPID, SPECIAL RAPID.
Yellow, White, Red Label in all sizes.
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S
Instantaneous and Drop Shutter, thoroughly reliable.

New Edition of Photographic Catalogue, dated 23rd May, 1891, forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of LADGOO DHERMAJEE COLEY, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NARAYAN LADGU, son of the said deceased..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of May in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, For Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 27th Day of May, 1891.

Mr. J. C. CAMA, Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that PANDOOJEE WITHOOJEE BANKER MALI, has contracted TO SELL to my client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and such claims, if any, shall be considered to be waived, null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 373 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chall, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate at Clerk Road, on the south side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward E, Ward No. 7408 and street No. 45, and bounded on the North by the Clerk Road aforesaid, on the East by vacant leasehold land belonging to Bhimajee Withoojee Banker, on the South by the property of Raghunath Narayan Khote, and on the West by the property of Tookaram Ranoojee, and formerly and now in the occupation of tenants of the said Pandoojee Withoojee Banker Mali.

H. S. DIKSHIT, Purchaser's Solicitor.

Bombay, 30th May 1891.

TRY OUR POPULAR REMEDIES!!!
WHY SUFFER WITH
ASTHMA?

GO and buy a bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with the distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay Market, and other Medicine Vendors. 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.
REPARATIVE AND RECONSTRUCTIVE.
A Powerful and Permanent Invigorant Tonic known.
Certain in Action.
Wonderful in Curative Power.
Never known to fail in all kinds of
WEAR AND TEAR,
PREMATURE DECAY,
Incapacity of work,
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL.
In Young or Old Age, without regard to Sex.
Incomparable, Peerless, and Unrivalled in giving
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR.
"In a short time I was a happy and healthy man," "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life," are the verdicts
Pronounced by sufferers from Mental and Physical Derangement and General Debility.
Price 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, Carriage free.
From Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co. and other Chemists and Druggists.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALL'S
MOSQUITO CONES.
EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION are now accepting Lives in India at £1-5 Per Cent. over English rates.

APPLY TO
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on TUESDAY next, the 2nd Proximo, at 1 p.m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of 36,000 lbs. COIR CLEANED required for Bombay, Mhow, and Neemuch.

Particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

N. T. PARKER, Lieut.,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

WE would respectfully remind our constituents that renewal orders for the second half of this year should reach us as early as possible so as to allow sufficient time for sending instructions to our London Agents.

SEND AT ONCE FOR NEW LIST OF RATES.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE AGENTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1891, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February 1891.
2. To sanction the payment of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 27th May 1891.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th June to 15th June 1891, both days inclusive.

The Dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 15th June 1891.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1892, to the ELECTION of a TAGORE PROFESSOR of LAW for the term of one year, to commence on the 1st of November, 1892.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(1) The law of Estoppel in British India.
(2) The law relating to Joint Property and Partition in British India.
(3) The law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake in British India.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1892, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief synopsis of his proposed lectures, and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his introductory lecture.

The Professor will be expected to commence his lectures in November, 1892, and to complete the delivery thereof in the following January. He will be further required to send to the Registrar a complete manuscript copies of his lectures within five months from the commencement of the delivery thereof.

A. M. NASH,
Registrar.

Senate House, The 18th May, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. NUSSERWANJEE SHAPOORJEE PARUKH, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned PROPERTY, and that ALL PERSONS HAVING or CLAIMING any INTEREST in the said property, by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required TO MAKE the same KNOWN in writing to the undersigned, at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate and being at Breach Candy, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 burgas and 24 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by hill ground now or late in the possession of or belonging to Dadabhoy Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the Public Road, on or towards the north by low ground of or belonging to Hormusjee Cowasjee, and on or towards the south by other ground in the possession of James Henry Crawford, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax old No. 360 and new No. 2228, old Survey No. 2-7106 and New Survey No.——, formerly in the occupation of the said James Henry Crawford and now in the occupation of the said Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1891.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST REGULAR
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE
SUPPLYING HOUSE IN INDIA.

THE following Newspapers are SPARE for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY:—

Broad Arrow.	Mitchel's Maritimes Register.
Field.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Pick-Me-Up.
Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Illus. London News.	Punch.
" Sporting and Dramatic News.	Reynold's News.
" Bits.	Scrap.
Judy.	St. James' Budget.
Lancet.	Sporting Times.
Lady'	Tit-Bits.
Ladies' Pictorial.	Truth.
Lloyd's Weekly.	

N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS AND FACILITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, MESSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTES. SAFETY AND REGULARITY OF SUPPLIES GUARANTEED.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMASJI SORABJI & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs' Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Chinchpoogly Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of H. TRIMINGS, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BAZAR GATE AND MODY STREET, OR OTHERWISE CALLED MODI KHANA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 65 of 1889 (Dhunbaiji vs. Nowrojee Bomanjee and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will at the following dates and hours sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following very valuable landed properties in different lots:—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1891, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the shops standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 5.97 and standing in the name of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee since deceased, and containing by admeasurement (99) ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the North by Bazar Gate Street, on the south by a public passage, on the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, and on the west by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdass.

LOT No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1891, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mody Street, otherwise called Modi Khana, within the Fort walls of Bombay, with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 586 and standing in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement 531 8-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the North partly by the property of Jaikisondass Gungadass, and partly by the property of Mancherji Hormasji Cama, on the east partly by ground belonging to Bombay Municipality and partly by Bread Market Lane, on the south by the said Bread Market Lane, and on the west by the said Mody Street.

LOT No. 3.—On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 435 square yards or thereabouts, or the messuage, tenements standing thereon assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 5776, and standing in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 5776, and standing in the Books of the Collector of land revenue in the name of Dhunbaijee (then wife) now widow of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and bounded as follows.—On the north by the Bread Market Lane, on the south partly by the property of Sorabjee Nuserwanjee Dundass, and partly by a public passage, on the east partly by market and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardeser Hormarjee, (and Bomanjee Framjee Wadia, and on the west by the said Mody Street.

LOT No. 4.—On the SAME DAY at 5-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (recently built upon) situate at Bread Market Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement about 71 square yards and bounded on the north partly by the said Bread Market Lane, and partly by the property thirdly, above described, on the east and south by a public passage and on the west by the said property thirdly above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Bomanjee Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 13th June next, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd October 1890, the following property:—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mody Bay estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the north by Goa Street, on the south by the property of Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 8189 and situate in the registration district of Bombay.

The sale will be subject to an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd October 1890, and made between the said Dhunbaijee of the one part and one Dossabhoy Lowjee Setna of the other part, for securing the sum of Rs. 11,000 and interest.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Bomanji Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Joosub Esmail, under power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th May 1889, the following property.

All that pieces or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land and premises in the occupation of Nowroji Nusserwanjee Kakana, on the south by land and premises in the occupation of Hubib Ahmed, on the east by Frere Road, and on the east by the Eastern Boulevard south, bearing Collector's No. 8180, and situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 1, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AT COLABA.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of June, at 3 o'clock p.m., by order of Sha Khusalchand Poonamchand, the undermentioned two lots of cotton bales:—

On account and risk of first purchaser Marwadi Bisambharlal Hanumandas at Messrs. Gell and Company's Jutha, at Colaba, 100 bales of full-pressed Bhownugger cotton, marked E. T.

On account and risk of Marwadi Ram Gopal Fulchand at Messrs. Ernsthausen's Jutha, at Colaba, 100 bales of full-pressed good clear Bhownugger cotton, marked T. J.

Terms of sale.—The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit money being lot knocked down to his name.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, June 1, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BAGS OF OATS, SEWING MACHINES, CUPBOARDS, &c.

By order of the Attorney of the Trustees in Bankruptcy London, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, 1891, at 2 p.m., in the godown below the Fort High School, near Shipping Office, Fort—

57 bags of Australian oats.
70 hand sewing machines of different sizes.
2 foot sewing machines.
3 cases oils for sewing machines.

Glass door cupboards, office table, chairs, wooden shelving and stands, empty boxes, &c.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES, BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, GOLD BROOCH, CHUBB'S SAFE, WATCHES, WEARING APPAREL, SIMLA JAMS, FIGS, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1891, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c, remained unclaimed in the Dead LETTER OFFICE beyond the prescribed time consisting books, periodicals, catalogues, musics, photos, views, sample cloth, wearing apparel, medicine, gold brooch, gold pieces, medical instruments, (Sounds), soap, coins, sample packing, hat, dolls, obliterated foreign stamps, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting watches, chains, G. S. and brass pots, copper ingot, colour, keys, hammers, pincers, coal, wearing apparel, dhoties, coats, caps, turbans, teel, old gunny, cotton, rice, pieces of cloth, wood.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting old chairs, bench, window shutter, and copper pot, &c.

Also Chubb's safe, 28" by 22" by 21," Simla apricot jams and figs, velvet, woollen and cotton coats, trousers, jackets, tail coat, caps, belts, shikar stick, gun covers, numdas, door curtains, brackets, pewter teapots, brass koondy, enema, shoes, pictures, books, diaries, &c.

SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (BHOWNUGGER GOOD),

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thucker Ebjee Oomersey, in his godown at Pasta Gully, Colaba, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Shah Hirachand Nemchand—

100 bales cotton (Bhownugger Good) full pressed at Bhownugger.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, June 1, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
NO. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Cotton Green, in the Jutha of Mr. Munjeebhoy Nuthoobhoy and by his order and on account and at the risk of Culliandas Ramjee—

M N 100 bales Bhownugger cotton (good quality).

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLENS.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd of June next, at 2 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell at their Auction Rooms by Public Auction, a consignment of 3 cases woollen, consisting of black and blue worsted coating, striped and checked tweed,; various kinds of meltons, black and coloured trouserings, broad cloth, pilot naps, &c., &c.

Each piece measures only 10-15 yards and will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

The above include a great variety of cloths suitable for gent's coats and pants.

On THURSDAY, the 4th inst. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 Cases white Dorias and checks.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth.
3 " Grey Jaconets.
1 " grey madapolums.
3 " grey shirtings.
77 casks Porter in pints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JACCONETS AND NAINSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mooljee Goculdass—

About 24 cases 38 inches 18 yards white jacconets.
About 30 cases 38 inches 18 yards white nainsooks.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

Also—
2 bales T red yarn, Nos. 30 and 40.
8 cases T redtwill.
30 " Wrixham Lager Pilsener Beer in quarts.
30 " do. do. in pints.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of a double cot with mattress screen, arm and without arm chairs, whatnots, drawing room cabinets, teapoys, cupboard, &c.

The property of an officer, consisting of ladies' velvet, silk and woollen dresses, bonnets, feathers, table covers, table and bed linen door curtains, table lamps, spoons and forks, cutlery, ladies' saddle, Indian bed with feather mattress, brackets, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Javher Jugjeewan, ex s.s. "Eden Hall"—

J J—690-92—3 cases white brocade, No. 924.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Hussonally—

R B—900 barrels Portland cement.

AT 2. P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built, office-shigram.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 handsome English-built victoria by Kinross.
1 Bay waler mare, aged.
1 safety bicycle.
1 Otto-cycle.
1 Bicycle by Singer and Co., Coventry.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—

A few cases of electric light machinery, consisting of 16-candle power incandescent lamps, lead and India rubber-covered cables, insulated wire, one arc lamp dynamo, and one incandescent light dynamo, arc, lamps, &c., &c.

SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Madhowlal Moolchund, and on account and at the risk of Dalput Manchund—

Ex. s. s. Peninsular.

25 bundles copper sheets.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT SATTARA.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sattara, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.—

The two furnished bungalows. Nos. 1 and 2, with their respective out-houses, stables, and coach houses, situated near the Soldiers' Barracks on the road leading to the Mahavly River.

The Bungalow No. 1 is pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. There is also a well in the compound. The bungalow is at present in the occupation of the Regimental Mess at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The Bungalow No. 2 is also pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, 1 office, 1 side, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. It is at present in the occupation of Major Hutchinson and Lieut. King at a monthly rental of Rs. 49.

The sale will be held at the Bungalow known as "Babool Bund," opposite the Native Infantry Officers' Mess, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay, or to Mr. Byramjee Cooverjee, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1891.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND...........£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.,* and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund...............................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank ....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.......... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate on the Western side of Ali Mahomed Khan Lane in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mohomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—
"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
SOLE AGENTS:—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance..........	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.
DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Bangor Head (s), from Glasgow; and Bormida (s), Hongkong. On the 30th:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Castle Eden (s), Naples; Strathclyde (s), Barry; and Kerrata Rudrin (brig), put back. Yesterday:—Pekin (s), from London.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th May, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 91,886 maunds and Rs. 17,301, in the earnings.

THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURTS.—Saturday being the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court was closed. Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, held a brief morning's sessions, at which the usual drunk and disorderly cases were disposed of.

FATAL FALL FROM A TERRACE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Bellasis Road, into the circumstances, touching the death of Hindu woman, named Soobasabai, aged 75 years. The deceased woman was employed in the temple of Kassee Resuase, at Bellasis Road. Her eyesight was defective, and on Friday night she accidentally fell to the ground from an unprotected terrace on the first storey of the temple, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Ballajee Khushnajee, aged 10 years. The deceased came to Bombay only last month, and was living with his uncle at Kalbadevie Road. On Wednesday night last he was running across the tram line at Kalbadevi Road, was knocked down and run over by a tram-car. He was seriously injured, his left thigh being fractured, and he was removed to the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

WALKING SEVEN MILES AN HOUR.—Mr. A. Hancock, the professional pedestrian, on Saturday afternoon, at the rink, successfully completed his seven miles walk against time, the pace being made by six soldiers belonging to the Infantry Regiment, stationed at Colaba. The soldiers, walking each for ten minutes, started off at 5-45 p.m., walking in splendid form. Before twenty minutes had elapsed Hancock succeeded in gaining two laps over his first two opponents, but although he failed to increase the distance, the professional was announced to have completed the seven miles in 57¼ min. or 2¾ min. short of the time allowed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Kerata Rudren, 155 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, having been put back from sea.

THE Italian s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C, Gavazzio, arrived in harbour on Friday night from Hongkong with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi and Coast Ports with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE McIver Line s's Niagara, 1,789 tons, Captain McConochi, arrived in harbour one Saturday evening with a general cargo, 10 deck passengers, and the following cabin passengers: Mr N Maclean, Mr B Lukaman, Mr Fox, Miss Fox, Mr. Jackson, Mrs McPherson and 3 chidren, Miss Smith and Mrs Ramble.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, sailing on the 1st June at 12 noon from the stream:—For Genoa.—Dr and Mrs J Lisboa, and 2 children, Mr R Deassa, Mr John Foreman, Mrs Wickham, 2 Miss Dumayne, Mr and Mrs R A Willis and Revd W E Spinner. For Aden—Mr Bhicaji Cowasji and 57 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 6 p m, from Victoria Dock No 7, per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Imperator to Trieste and Brindisi:—Mr and Mrs Horbury, infant and Ayah, Mr and Mrs John Spinner, Rev and Mrs Eisfelder, and 2 children, Count Schlippenbach, Vice Consul A de Flesch, Major Spratt, Judge M B Baker, Mr H W Bagnell, C S, Mr Haner, Mr P Masotti, Mr Pfleiderer, Mr Strauss, Mr Scott, Mr C Schreyer, Revds Kleinschneider and Hillebrand. For Aden.—Mrs Pestonjee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham..	1911	Alexanders'n	A	F Muir & Co
,, Palmas	1560	Evans	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Gutenfels ..	1790	Thorman	C	Glade & Co
,, Hooseinee ..	993	Raffin	D	B & P S N Co
,, Adowa	1347	Paton	E	B I S N Co
,, Uplands	1467	Turner	F	Ernsthausen & Co
,, Florence	1347	Ruddiman ..	G	Ralli Brothers
,, Poccasset ..	1734	Jenkin	H J	W & A Graham & Co.
,, Red Cross ..	1832	Corney	K	Ralli Brothers
,, Inch Borwa..	1487	Ashby	L	Bombay Co
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	M	Hajee Cassum
,, Aislaby	1799	Dennis	N	Morrison & Co
,, Ehrenfels ...	1521	Kayser	O	Glade & Co
,, Iago	1550	Rippeth	P	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Owestry	1556	Garnsworthy	Q	Bombay Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
,, Krishna		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
,, Poonani		do.		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	No.	Company or Agents
S.S. Imaum	2706	Poland	1	E Bates & Co
,, Armenia	2218	Read	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, R Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
,, Nizam	..	Langbourne.	6	P & O S N Co
,, Khiva	..	Shumacker..	6	Haji Cassum Joosub
,, Imperator ..	2441	Bechtinger ..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
,, Cape Colona	1767	Starkey	8	W&A Graham & Co
,, Tresillian ...	1569	Giles	10	Captain
,, Eleanor, ...	1228	Hill	11	W& A Graham & Co
,, L. Moor	1925	Lascelles	12	W&A Gram & Co
,, Rydal Hall..	2139	Bevis	13	E Bates & Co
,, Blue Jacket.	1403	Paull	15	W& A Graham & Co
,, Tanjore	1404	Raffin	16	Hajee Cassum
,, Hypatia	1283	Faull	18	C Eduljee

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nizam......2049..Burleigh....T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Bangor Head (s) ..	Smith	Glasgow, April 24.
	Bormida (s)	Gavazzo	Hongkong, May 5.
30	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, May 27.
	Castle Eden (s)	Shadwick	Naples, May 8.
	Strathclyde (s)	White	Barry, May 1.
	Kerrata Rudrin(bg	Nacoda	Put back.
31	Pekin (s)	Harris	London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
26 Goa s ....Windebank....Moulmein, May 19.
27 Fazilka s ....Simpson ....Bombay, May 15.
Melete ship.......Kuchenthaly..Liverpool, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—Steamers Holyrood, Nowshera, Benares, Umtata, and Saint Hubert.
May 27.—Ship Bengal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
27 Sirsa s .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May
27 Kola s .... Negapatam.
Java s .... Calcutta.
Khandalia s .... Bombay.
Sirsa s .... Negapatam.
Clan Sinclair s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June 1891.

1. Extract from General Orders:—No. 285, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Second—Lieutenant J. H. Ferneaux to be Lieutenant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 23rd May 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels,&c.	33,245	26,820	6,425	..	1,54,512	..
Goods	71,389	38,762	32,627	..	2,97,418	..
Other earnings........	5,300	5,759	..	459	1,724	..
Weekly total	1,09,934	71,341	38,593	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	21,35,134	16,81,480	..	..	4,53,654	..

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

A LARGELY attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon, in the open space to the north of the Victoria Gardens, facing the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on the Parel Road, to adopt a petition for presentation to the British House of Commons against the recently enacted Age of Consent Act. A *marquee* had been erected for the accommodation of those present, at one end of which was raised a platform, whereon sat the chairman and some of the promoters of the movement. By far the larger proportion of those present were Hindus, chiefly of the lower classes, the rest being Mahomedans. On the motion of Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, seconded by Khan Bahadur Goolam Mahomed Munshi, Moulvi Hidaya Tulla was called to the chair. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Urdu and Marathi languages.

The chairman acknowledged thanks for being called to the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Shridhur Ganesh Ginsivala read the following draft memorial in English and proposed its adoption.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of residents in the city of Bombay in the Presidency of Bombay, of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian Empire

Respectfully Sheweth—That your humble petitioners crave leave to bring to the notice of your Honourable House, that the Supreme Legislative Council in India has recently passed an enactment (generally known as the Age of Consent Act) against the feelings, wishes and declared opinions of the millions of Her Majesty's subjects in India, even on questions affecting their domestic and social life; and they humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to take into its favourable consideration a matter which involves the important question of the interpretation of the great charter of the people of India, the Proclamation of 1858, and the determination of the policy to be pursued by the Indian Government in matters affecting the religious and social customs of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

2. One of the main causes of the popularity of the British rule in India has been its traditional policy of non-interference with the religious and social customs of the people. In the Proclamation of 1858 Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased "to charge and enjoin on all those who may be in authority under us, that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure; and that generally in framing and administering the laws, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India." The wise policy here laid down has been reaffirmed from time to time by different statesmen, and even so recently as 1886 the Government of Lord Dufferin in its resolution in the Home Department No. $\frac{35}{1616\text{-}26}$ dated 8th October 1886, decided not to interfere by legislation with the customs of the people, "even to the limited extent then proposed," unless legislation was required to meet a serious practical evil and "asked for by a section, important in influence or number, of the Hindu community itself;" and the same principle your petitioners apprehend would be made applicable to any other community.

3. These gracious assurances of Her Majesty, and their repeated reaffirmation by Indian statesmen, besides securing to every loyal subject of Her Majesty the due observance of his social and religious customs, have served to a great extent, to mitigate the rigour of the nominated Legislative Council, by excluding from their sphere of duties matters affecting the social and religious usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, for Indian Legislative Councils, howsoever efficient they may be, have their own drawbacks, the chief of which is the absence from those bodies of the real representatives of the people. The interpretation which his Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to put upon the gracious words of her Majesty, in defending the recent enactment of the Indian legislature above referred to, has, however, created a belief that a civilisation essentially inconsistent with the religions and institutions of the East, will be gradually forced by Legislature on her Majesty's law-abiding and loyal subjects in India, in spite of their feelings, opinions and protests. Your petitioners respectfully beg to submit that it is for your Honourable House to prevent the growth of this dangerous tendency and restore the confidence of the people in the promise graciously and solemnly made by her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

4. Your humble petitioners do not desire to go here into the details of the discussion on the Age of Consent Bill, which was passed into law at the sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council held at Calcutta on the 19th of March 1891. Numerous memorials, pamphlets and representations on the subject, were forwarded to the Government of India from all parts of the country, and your petitioners pray that these papers may be called for by your Honourable House. Your petitioners, however, beg leave to state that the religious laws and customs of the various communities in the country denounce in strong terms intercourse with an immature girl, and the evil now complained of does not therefore exist to any appreciable extent. The ecclesiastical law of the country has thus always been equally anxious to prevent the premature exercise of marital rights as the Government of India, and if the latter had preferred to take the ecclesiastical law for its guide, it would not have been difficult to secure the help and the co-operation of the people in this matter. The Hindu law as well as Islam are at one in laying down puberty as the natural age for consummation of marriage. The Hindu religious law further expressly lays down that the consummation of marriage musttake place on the girl attaining physical condition, irrespective of her age. The Act, however, has set this natural limit of age aside, and laid down instead that the husband having intercourse with his wife under 12 years of age, whether with or without consent, shall be guilty of rape and liable to the same punishment as a stranger under similar circumstances would be. Thus, by laying down a numerical and unscientific limit of age, the legislature makes penal an act which the Hindu religion enjoins, and violates the feeling of sanctity which is attached by religion to marriage, by placing the husband and the stranger on the same level. Your petitioners also beg to bring to the notice of your Honourable House the fact that under the criminal law now in force in India, any person can undertake the prosecution and lay a complaint before a magistrate, alleging that an offence has been committed, and thus setting the law in motion without any great risk to himself, but to the immense prejudice of the domestic peace of the people. That this fear is legitimate is shown by the recent action of the Government of India in passing resolutions laying down certain rules for the guidance of magistrates in such cases.

5. A measure so essentially different from, and conflicting with, the religious and social customs of the people in this respect, naturally evoked strong protests from the public, and numerous petitions were addressed to the Government of India by Hindus and Mahomedans alike throughout the country. Most of these petitions disapproved the measure as opposed to the religious law, especially in cases where puberty is first attained before the numerical age limit fixed in the Act, and also, on the ground of the practical inconvenience and hardship the law, if passed, would cause in its working; while others proposed amendments so as to bring the Bill in harmony with the religious and moral sentiments of the community for which it was intended. Even the few supporters of the principle and object of the Age of Consent Bill suggested that in cases where the husband is the guilty party, punishment should be less severe than when the offence is committed by a stranger, and that the right of making a complaint should be restricted to the outraged girl herself or her guardians. But even these moderate suggestions did not meet with a favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of India, and the measure was passed into law in complete disregard of the opinions and suggestions of those whose domestic life it intends to regulate.

6. In the debate that took place at the time of passing the Age of Consent Bil into law, it has been urged that the Bill does not violate the great Proclamation of 1858, inasmuch as its scope has been greatly narrowed by enactments labolishing *sati* and infanticide, and that any doubt on the subject has been further removed by section 19 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vic. c. 69), which enacts that, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, measures affecting the religion or religious rites of Her Majesty's subjects in India, may be introduced not only into the Supreme, but also into the Provincial Legislative Councils in India. With regard to the first of those objections, your petitioners beg leave to quote here the opinion of the Bombay Government, then headed by the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson. In their letter to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1112, dated 26th March 1885, referring to this subject, they say:—

"There is no analogy between *sati* or infanticide and the customs in question. Murder and suicide are offences against the criminal law of India as against that of all civilized countries, and the adoption of special measures for the repression of particular forms of murder and suicide, is very different from interference with customs against which all that can be said is that they have a generally evil effect. When the customs have a religious sanction, they are apt to be strengthened, instead of repressed by State interference, which is regarded as persecution and begets religious enthusiasm. Superstitions and unnatural social traditions can never be abolished by being directly attacked; they become obsolete and perish when civilization has out-grown them."

The Bombay Government did not thus hold in 1885 that the scope of the policy of non-inteference in the domestic life of her Majesty's subjects in India was in any way narrowed by the analogy of *sati* and infanticide. Your petitioners, therefore, were grieved to find the same analogy brought forward by the Government of India to support an exactly opposite conclusion. As regards the second objection your petitioners humbly beg to observe that section 19 of the Indian Councils Act does not authorise a legislative council to make any laws violating the religious customs of the people. It only lays down the procedure to be adopted in certain cases, after the question as to whether a law directly violating a religious rite can or cannot be made, has been decided from other independent data. In other words, where such a law can be made consistently with the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, as for instance when it has been asked for by a caste or community itself, sec. 19 declares that it will have to be thought before the Council after the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

7. Your petitioners respectfully beg to point out to your Honourable House that the new Age of Consent Act is thus a fresh departure from the traditional policy of non-interference hitherto followed by the Government of India in such matters, and originally laid down in the great Proclamation of 1858. The evil of the premature exercise of marital right, where it exists, can hardly be called more than a bad custom, and the precedents of the suppression of *sati* and infanticide are not applicable in the present instance. It is therefore a question of great constitutional importance whether the promises of the Queen-Empress are to be violated for the purpose of forcing reform in purely domestic matters on the unwilling people, or whether the Government should either leave such questions to be decided by the public themselves, or should prefer, as stated in the Government resolution quoted above, not to interfere until such legislation has been asked for by the community itself, or grant legislative protection only to those who ask for it, as in the case of the Brahmo Act and the Parsi Marriage Act. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House will be graciously pleased to take the subject into its careful consideration and advise Her Majesty to express her disallowance, under 24 and 25, Vic. c. 69, sec. 21, of the Age of Consent Act, which violates the religious and moral sentiments and customs of several millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

And your petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Bombay, 31st May, 1891.

Mr. Munchashunker Jaishunker read the draft memorial in Gujeratee and seconded its adoption.

Mr. Venayek rao Bapujee S. Kothare, in supporting the proposition, read a Marathi translation of the draft memorial.

Mr. Ginsivala addressed the meeting in Marathi at considerable length, complaining bitterly of what he called the ill-advised and unmerciful provisions of the Act. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Goolam Mahomed Munshi proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to obtain signatures to the memorial with the assistance of the heads of the different communities, and to take steps to forward it to the Hon'ble the House of Commons, and to carry out generally the object of the meeting:—Kazee Saheb Shums-ul-Ulama Abdul Latif Saheb Londay, Kazee Sheikh Mahomed Moorgay, Moulvi Hidaya Tulla Saheb, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, Mr. Mahadev Chimnajee Apte, Mr. Ishwarlal Amritram, Mr. Hajee Hassun Sumar Patel, and Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Patel.

Mr. Ishwarlal Amritlal seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Bin Essa Khaliffa proposed that a fund be raised to meet the expenses of this meeting to carry out its objects generally.

Mr. Babu Ramchandra, in seconding the proposition, addressed the meeting in Marathi.

The propostion was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CLITHEROE ABDUCTION CASE.

A REPLY BY MRS. JACKSON.

MRS. JACKSON, replying to some allegations by her husband, says:—"He persisted in thinking I had no reason for my change of feeling towards him, despite the fact that I had told him in my letters, and again at the interview at the Charing-cross Hotel, what the reason was. It is the truth rather that he cannot even now understand that a woman would be shocked and repelled by such conduct as his—by his letters, his masterfulness, his foul language, and his gross personal violence. His version about what passed at West View is, in many respects, quite inaccurate, but he has no way disproved what I have said as to his violence and cruelty to me. It is not true to say we were, as he says, 'at times fairly intimate.' Whenever he came to me it was a disagreeable intrusion, and I was always relieved when he left me. That I did not resent his approaching me was because I was afraid of him and of his violence. That I 'chaffed him about running off with me and complimented him on his pluck' is a wicked untruth. I thought he had acted like a coward with his cruel violence in attacking two women so savagely as he had attacked my sister and myself, with two strong men to help; and, so far from complimenting him, I loathed him for what he had done, and told him so. His presence offended me, and when he forced his 'caresses' upon me I dared not resist because I was in his power and I feared worse violence might result if I did. But I never ceased to long to be free. To say I put up my face to be kissed is the statement of a coward, who compels a woman by violence to yield to his caress, and taunts her afterwards for not daring to resist him. He says he refused my offers of money if he would let me out of prison, and that he refused to look at it in this mercenary way.' The truth is that he was in constant communication with his lawyers, who would be astute enough to tell him, what my lawyer has since told me, that any arrangement I had made while under duress would have been invalid; but he omits to mention that no sooner was the writ of *habeas copus* granted than he took quite a different view of the matter, and authorised me to communicate with my solicitor (although previously he had forbidden me strictly to do so) to see whether an arrangement could not become to on a money basis without our having to go to London. While I was in his power he thought he could keep all my income by keeping me, but when he felt he might lose me he was willing to come to an arrangement. A telegram from my solicitor stopped this negotiation. Mr. Jackson takes credit for having signed the settlement of my property. He says, 'I signed the settlement as requested in my wife's letter. It was wholly in her favour, and I made no stipulation on my own behalf. I did not read it, but I afterwards found it was in her favour.' This is wholly incorrect and misleading. The settlement was read over and explained to Mr. Jackson by my solicitor. It was, as I am told, in the form usual when all the money settled belongs to the wife. Mr. Jackson was not in a position to make stipulations because of the Married Women's Property Act, and his consent was not at all necessary. It is the fact, however, that Mr. Jackson profits by the settlement, as he will get the whole of my income if he survives me. Seeing that he settled nothing upon me I do not see where his magnanimity in this matter is shown."

DISQUIETING news come from the Malabar District, where the prospects of the season are causing apprehension to the Collector and his divisional officers. Prices are reported to have risen since the beginning of the month in Walavanad, and scarcity of rice is felt at Chowghat, owing to difficulties of importation by canal. The usual canal works have already begun, but the budget allotment is considered insufficient. The Collector recommends the thorough repair of the canal, so as to render it fit for importation of rice from Cochin during the monsoons. Famine works have been ordered to be started at once, and the wages limited to the amounts prescribed in the Famine Code, to deter all but the really needy from resorting to the works.

IT is not often that a University library places its treasures at the disposal of prisoners. News reach the outer world that Messrs. William O'Brien and John Dillon are regularly supplied in their Galway prison with the choicest works in the library of the Queen's College of the Royal University, which is situate in that city. Mr. Dillon, it is said, reads the books so lent to him through and through, whereas Mr O'Brien chiefly calls books of reference into requisition to aid him in a fresh work, on which it is rumored he is engaged. Mr. W. O'Brien's novel, "When we were Boys," which created so great a sensation a year ago, was written within the walls of Galway Prison, where its author is now again immured.

THE CESAREWITCH'S PRESENTS.

WE stated the other day, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, that correspondence was still proceeding in reference to the action of the General Manager of our Railway (Mr. W. T. Pearce) in rejecting a present from the Cesarewitch, on the ground that what he received was not so valuable a souvenir as it had been stated in this paper it was intended he should receive; but we did not publish the further letters on the subject then, as the matter was still in abeyance, and the Russian Consul did not feel that he had received the *amende honorable*, which he considered his due. The matter has now, however, been brought to a termination, satisfactory to all parties, we are glad to say, and with the publication of the various other letters that have passed on the subject, we hope that we have seen the last of what was, to say the least, a most undignified squabble. Seeing that Mr. Pearce's allegations against the Russian Consul have already been made public, it is, in our opinion, only fair that the subsequent correspondence should also be given in full. The first letter received by Mr. De Frisch, the Russian Consul, after forwarding to the Governor Mr. Pearce's letter to him on the subject of the present, was the following letter from H. E. the Governor:—

Queen's Cottage, Newera Eliya, 4th May, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward to you, with reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager, Celyon Government Railways, tendering an apology for the terms of his letter to you on the 14th April last. I trust that you will be willing to accept the apology offered by Mr. Pearce. I beg to assure you of my great regret that the incident has arisen.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.—(Signed)—A. E. HAVELOCK.

Lieut. E. De Frisch, R. I. Navy, Vice-Consul for Russia.

(*Enclosure.*)

Mr. Pearce to H. E. the Governor.

Colombo, 30th April, 1891.

Sir,—As your Excellency has decided that my letter to the Russian Consul conveys an imputation on his integrity which is insulting to that officer, and that in consequence an apology is absolutely required, I beg to tender the apology in question.—I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed)—W. T. PEARCE.

To his Excellency Sir Arthur E.Havelock, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

As Mr. De Frisch hardly regarded this letter as an apology, he wrote to his Excellency as follows:—

Colombo, May 7th, 1891.

May it please Your Excellency,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter to me of the 6th inst., and desire to express my grateful acknowledgment of the courtesy I have received in this matter from your Excellency. In view, however, of the position I have the honor to hold in this colony as Vice-Consul for Russia, being an officer of the Russian Imperial Navy, and a Russian nobleman, and of the circumstances under which I was placed personally as the medium through whom the gifts presented by H. I. H. the Cesarewitch were to reach their recipients, I would submit to your Excellency that the apology which Mr. Pearce should offer for my acceptance should be written directly to myself and should retract in the most unqualified manner the charges and imputations he has made upon my honor. I do not read the letter of which your Excellency has sent me a copy as withdrawing any charge made by Mr. Pearce against me or as containing any expression of regret on his part, and, therefore, while reluctant again to address your Excellency on the subject, I would respectfully suggest that any apology which it would be the desire of your Excellency that I should accept should be of the character I have above had the honor to indicate.—I have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant, (Signed) EDM. DE FRISCH, Lieut. R. I. Navy, Vice-Consul for Russia.

This resulted in the following reply from the Governor:—

Queen's Cottage, Newera Eliya, May 9th, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in reply to my letter of the 4th instant, forwarding the apology offered by Mr. Pearce for the expressions used in his letter to you. You observe that you do not read Mr. Pearce's letter of the 30th April as withdrawing any charge made by him against you, or as containing any expression of regret on his part. I enclose a copy of a previous letter, dated the 25th of April, addressed to me by Mr. Pearce, by which you will see that Mr. Pearce disclaims any intention of writing offensively or of offering the least insult to you; and expresses his regret that his letter has been so construed. The two letters read together convey a denial of any intention to cast an imputation on you, an expression of regret, and the offer of an apology. I would observe that, by your letter of the 16th April, you left it to me to act as I considered necessary in the matter. This being the case, I venture to say that I think the amends which Mr. Pearce has made are such as you may accept. Acting on the discretion which you have placed in my hands, I expressly desired Mr. Pearce to make his apology through me, I think that this course is the proper one. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.—(Signed) A. E. HAVELOCK.

To Lieutenant E. De Frisch, R. I. Navy, Vice-Consul for Russia.

(*Enclosure.*)

Colombo, 25th April, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Gerald Browne's letter of the 23rd inst., expressing your Excellency's dissatisfaction with the letter I had addressed to the Russian Consul. I very much regret that with a knowledge of the facts of the case, and after a careful perusal of the letter in question, your Excellency considers that it is offensive in tone, and that it appears to convey an imputation on the integrity of the Russian Consul which is insulting. In justice to myself I must disclaim any intention of writing offensively or of offering the least insult to the Russian Consul, and I much regret that my letter has been so construed. I have the honor to remain, your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) W. T. PEARCE.

To H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock K. C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Newera Eliya.

This last letter has, we are glad to say, satisfied Mr. De Frisch and he has replied as follows to the Governor's letter:—

Colombo, May 13th, 1891.

May it please your Excellency,—I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant, forwarding me the copy of Mr. Pearce's letter of the 25th of April. Although I had left the whole matter to your Excellency's kind decision, your Excellency will understand that I could not feel satisfied with the contents of Mr. Pearce's letter and the apology offered therein; but now, reading also Mr. Pearce's previous letter I see and conclude that Mr. Pearce did not quite clearly understand the grievousness of the charge made by him against me, and, therefore, I am willing to accept the amends he makes. The scarf pin in question is still at my office, and I should thank your Excellency to inform me kindly what I am to do with it. An extract of Prince Obolensky's letter which accompanied the pin I herewith have the honor to enclose. I have the honor to thank once more your Excellency for your kind interference and for your Excellency's courtesy shown in this matter toward me—I have the honor to remain, your Excellency's most obedient servant,—(Singed), EDM. DE FRISCH, Lt. R. I. Navy, Vice-Consul for Russia.

(*Enclosure.*)

Extract and, translation of Prince Obolensky's letter, dated Singapore, March 6th, 1891:—

"The ring, number 644, duly received, and I send you now in excange for it a scarf pin for Mr. Pearce. —(Signed) N. OBOLENSKY."

True Translation: Witness Edm. De Frisch, Lieut. R. I. Navy, Vice Consul for Russia Colombo, May 13th, 1891.

To the request contained in Mr. De Frisch's last letter to the Governor, no reply has yet been received; but his Excellency is certain, we should fancy, to direct it to be sent to Mr. Pearce and to direct the General Manager to accept it. The correspondence that has passed on this subject will all be forwarded to Prince Bariatinsky, who is now travelling with the Cesarewitch.

THE female convict population of the Andaman Islands is falling steadily year by year. In 1889, for which year the returns have just been published, there were less than 930 female prisoners as against nearly 1,200 in 1885. The decrease, however, is said to be due rather to hesitation on the part of the local Governments to deport women to Port Blair than to any marked decrease in crime. The male convict population is rapidly increasing, amounting during 1889 to more than 11,000.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

A CHINAMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

To the European, China fashions itself as the land of topsy-turvy; but when Ah Sin comes to Europe he, too, is much impressed by the way in which everything is turned upside down. That the Englishman should walk arm-in-arm with his wife and dine at the same table as his mother-in-law, shocks his notions of propriety; even as the Englishman's sense of the fitness of things is upset by the Chinese fashion of beginning dinner with the dessert and finishing it with the soup. Some of these contrasts are amusingly brought out in *Temple Bar* by Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, by means of some extracts from a little book called "Desultory Notes on Western Customs."

STOLEN THUNDER.

Not the least topsy-turvy thing about the book is the way it came to be published:—

The original work was published in China in 1884 by one Hsiao-weng of Siling; and how he came into possession of it illustrates (at least we hope it does) one striking difference between Chinese ideas of copyright, and those obtaining, we will not say in America but in Europe. He called, he tells us in his preface, on a friend of his, a magistrate named Yuan Hsiang-fu, who had just returned from a tour in Western countries. On Yuan's table lay a manuscript, the record of experience abroad. This his visitor pounced upon and borrowed. "I intended," he naively observes, "to copy it; but before I could do so, the author asked for it back; and so it is only such portions of it as I can remember that I am now able to send to press." We have, then, in this brochure, not the intrepid traveller's own commentaries, but his perfidious friend's fallible recollections of them.

TABLE MANNERS.

The Chinaman abroad naturally takes a good deal of notice of the table manners of the barbarians:—

"When taking their places at meals (says Yuan) the men must wait till the women are first seated. They can then occupy chairs next to them. The meal ended, women and men disperse in the same order. While the women are at table, as a mark of respect to them, no man is allowed to smoke. After dinner the men must leave the table and go elsewhere to smoke, or if there be no smoking-room, must wait till the women have departed. Occasionally, when the women have finished eating, they leave at once, expressly observing that this is done out of compassion. It is regarded as a gracious courtesy on their part." In China things (comments Mr. Wilkinson) are managed much more sensibly. There the women lay the table for their lords, and when these have gorged themselves, dine contentedly off the scraps. Both men and women smoke, a sickly powdered tobacco inhaled a thimbleful at a time. No Chinaman apolgizes for smoking in your presence: he would expect rather an apology from you for not smoking with him. As Yuan observes later on, "a visitor in England may please himself whether he smokes or not." It is considered meritorious among us, we learn, to abstain from smoking, and smokers in first-class railway carriages are fined £1 sterling.

INFALLIBLE PILLS.

A propos of chemists' shops Mr. Wilkinson tells a good story:—

Our apothecaries' shops seem to have somewhat disappointed Yuan. "Nothing is visible," he complains, "but the glass bottles, ranged row upon row; you do not see the ingredients of the drug in their crude state." A Chinese druggist, on the other hand, will freely display the most nauseous and disgusting substances as medicine; often he will keep a live deer there in a pen against the time when it will be pounded whole in a mortar, *coram populo*, to convince customers that his drugs are genuine. Medicines are gulped down by the quart, the prescriber holding that if one ingredient does not do its work, another may. Their virtues, nevertheless, are many and mysterious. A missionary doctor was well acquainted with a native practitioner, a man of considerable intelligence and repute. Him he brought to his home one day and showed, with natural pride, his three fair-haired little girls. The native hastened to compliment his foreign friend: "Their complexions are indeed beautiful, but, if I may say so, their hair is perhaps hardly dark enough." He produced a bottle. "A dose of this taken internally, three times a day, would make a wonderful improvement." He went on with more embarrassment: "There is another thing about them that I hardly like to mention." His friend reassured him. "Well, if you will allow me to say it, they are all girls. Now I have at home some pills that are perfectly infallible. Let them take these regularly for a month or so, and I promise they will develop into three as fine boys as father could wish for."

WHY THE CHINESE DRINK TEA.

This intelligent and fairly accurate Chinaman is rather surprised that Englishmen do not, "like the people of the Middle Kingdom, swallow tea incessantly from morn to eve." Upon this Mr. Wilkinson remarks:—

There is a reason for this practice of the Middle Kingdom folk, as there is for most of their practices, were it worth while to hunt for it. A Chinaman will never touch cold water, unless compelled by very superior circumstances; and it is to this abstention that the singular fact is due that the Chinese do not *all* die of typhoid fever. I have seen at the same pond two women washing, one the rice for the family dinner, the other the bed-clothes of her husband just dead of cholera. Englishmen, as Yuan points out, "use cold water for washing the face, for bathing the body, and for quenching the thirst. After eating, they have a small bowl filled with cold water, from which they scoop up a little with the hand and slightly rub the lips." Chinamen, on the contrary, pass round a dingy rag dipped in boiling water. This is wrung out by an attendant and offered to each guest in turn to wipe his face upon.

THE FREE-BORN ENGLISHWOMAN.

It is the duty of an Englishwoman, we are told, to go for a walk every day:—

"If any one were to stop them, they would bring a charge against him, and he would be imprisoned for so many weeks as a warning and deterrent." We are monogamists, and things have not hitherto been made too easy for our widowers. "A man is only allowed to wed one wife; even the Sovereign can have but one queen. The title of 'secondary consort' is unknown. Recently, a law has been passed permitting widowers, like widows, to marry again." Is this a new reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill? Speaking of sovereigns, Yuan is astonished that those of Europe allow their photographs to be taken, and not only taken, but sold in the streets. He notices, but whether with approval or not does not appear, that they purchase articles from private shops. "When this is done, the shopkeeper will display over his door or on the roof, the likeness of two animals, a horse and a lion, or will exhibit the flag and arms of the State, as a proof of the special honour done him."

ENGLISH LOVE-MAKING.

Mr. Yuan was a good deal puzzled by what he evidently regards as our free-and-easy methods of courtship:—

"Besides invitations to dinner," he writes, "there are invitations to tea-parties, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes, an equal number of men and women assemble, and tea, sugar, milk, bread, and the like are set out as aids to conversation. More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture, when the host decides what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man. Then, with both arms grasping each other, they leave the table in pairs, and leap, skip, posture, and prance for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may take part in it. They call this skipping *tanshen* (dancing)." The reason for this curious proceeding on the part of our countrymen was well explained by a recent writer in a Chinese illustrated paper, the *Hwa Pao*. "Western etiquette requires," he says, "the man in search of a wife to write to the girl's home and agree upon some time and place for a skipping match (*scilicet*, a dance). The day arrived, 'youth in red and maid in green,' they come by pairs to the brilliant and spacious hall, where, to the emulous sound of flute and drum, the youth clasping the maiden's waist, and the maid resting upon her partner's shoulder, one pair will skip forward, another prance backward, round and round the room, until they are forced to stop for want of breath. After this they will become acquainted"—only after this, observe—"and then by occasional attentions over a bottle of wine, or exchange of confidences at the tea-table, their intimacy will deepen, the maiden's heart become filled with love, and they will mate."

MR. WM. LIDDERSDALE, Governor of the Bank of England, who has just been made a Privy Councillor, is a Russian by birth. When every one was talking about Mr. Lidderdale after he saved the City from a panic in November last it was said that he was Scotch; but *Our Celebrities* states that he was born in St. Petersburg. His father was a Scotchman, who was in business in the Russian capital. His mother was the daughter of William Morgan, of St. Petersburg. His first business was with a firm of Russian merchants in Liverpool, and he married the daughter of Mr Wadsworth W. Busk, of St. Petersburg. He was educated in Cheshire, and has lived six years in New York, so that he is not a pure unadulterated Scot.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

WHAT roads did for the Roman Empire, what railways have done for countries and continents, that will be done for a united word by the steamship fleets. To-day we have reached an era of ocean travel; and who can doubt but that the general standard of civilisation will be raised by the perfecting of the means of communication between—no longer—the provinces of a single empire or the countries of a single continent, but a succession of industrial communities situated in many continents and in every quarter of the world. The ocean highways converge to one point, and the fleets of the Americas, the Australias, of India and the East hasten towards one goal—England.

The ocean steamship is at once a familiar and imposing object. The vast hull relieved by lines of gleaming ports, the towering superstructure of alley-ways, deck houses, and suspended boats, bright with paint and polished brass, the tall masts and huge funnels, which rise almost free of lines and shrouds to the sky, together suggest a notable combination of strength and intelligence. The modern steamship resembles an athlete stripped for the race, and wearing no superfluous covering to hamper or impede the free play of his muscular limbs. True there comes into the mind the recollection of the graceful form of the full-rigged ship, which with her waving canvas, moved like a white-winged bird over the surface of the sea. But such a thought is quickly succeeded by other and wider considerations. The utilitarian spirit of the age reasserts its dominion over the mind, and the final result of the spectator's contemplation is a feeling of admiration and of deep satisfaction at the promise of such speed, security, and comfort.

If the external appearance of the vast fabric admits of such considerations, the record of its inner life is still more marvellous. Probably the first feeling which a passenger new to ocean travelling has is a sensation of unexpected security, caused by the vastness and the solidity of the fabric into which he has penetrated. As the ship slowly threads her way down the Thames, or over the crowded surface of a great harbour to the open see, there is little or no motion to be felt except the vibration caused by the steady pulsation of the engines. When darkness comes on, he leaves the deck, and subsequently emerges from his cabin to sit down to a *table d'hote* in a saloon some fifty or sixty feet square and brilliantly lighted by electric light. Here he looks round upon walls of polished woods or marble, espies the snowy linen and bright plate on the tables, and notices the glowing fire burning in the opposite. The curtains are drawn over the ports and even if they were not, the stewards passing and repassing in the alley-ways outside would almost destory the seafaring associations of their rounded lights. The easy movement of the waiters, the sound of the grand piano in the music-room above, and the sight of the accustomed group of men and women round it, all help the illusion. This feeling remains probably all through the evening, for the deck of a large steamship at night, with its foreground of lights and back ground of darkness, offers nothing more unusual to the sight than an ill-lighted street. In the morning, of course, the fresh ocean breeze and the roll and pitch of the ship as she feels the full force of the ocean swell—if nothing worse—give him no chance of forgetting his whereabouts.

But apart from the heave of the waves and the sight of the great sea, there is a certain constant sound that perpetually accompanies the ocean traveller, and, ever and again breaking in upon his senses, reminds him of the weird truth that he and the five hundred or a thousand other souls on ship board, are a little human colony in the great expanse of the ocean. This is the dull thud of the engines and the metallic rattle of the propeller. As the voyage lengthens he becomes so accustomed to this sound that he is at last aroused not by its continuance but by its cessation, when some night he suddenly awakened by the realisation of a death-like stillness. In this stillness, human voices, robbed of their accustomed background of metallic clangour, sound strange and unreal in their clear resonance. Then he knows that the great pilgrim fabric has reached its goal, and that to-morrow's sun will reveal a variety of outline and a splendour of colour to which his eyes have long been strangers—the sight of the fruitful earth in exchange for the vision of the barren sea.

At other times the throbbing languishes or wholly dies away when the ship is wrapped in the dangerous swathings of fog and mist. Then the resulting stillness is quickly broken by the hoarse bellow of the steam horn; and before its ominous screech has wholly died there comes out of the blurred distance a weird answering cry from an approaching vessel. The fog lifts for a short space and the engine-room alarum rings out. Obedient to the signal, the engines revolve, and the throb of the propeller renews its rhythmic solemnity. Again the bell sounds, and the throb ceases. At last the mist rolls away, like a piece of shifted scenery, the bell sounds—"Full speed ahead," and the rapid clash of machinery and the regular thud of the propeller once more form the perpetual accompaniments of the piece.

Once again, when the ship threads her way through some dangerous channel, or creeps warily round some difficult headland, when the pulsation of the engines is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, the quiet is broken by the murmur of breaker upon the shore and the cry of the leadsman rings out clear as he takes his soundings, "By the deep five. By the mark, six!" Sometimes, at such periods of silence, there comes from the remote forecastle-head the reassuring call of the look-out man—"All-l-l's well!"

For the rest, except in the rare event of a tempest (for anything less then a gale of wind scarcely affects a large steamship), life on board an ocean steamship is much such as it is in an hotel. The bedrooms are somewhat circumscribed, and the promenades are limited to the length of the decks; but cards and chess, bull and deck-quoits fill up the spaces left unoccupied by novel reading and flirtations. Meals are served as regularly, and apparently from stores as varied and abundant, as they are on shore—a fact which is accepted with unquestioning stolidity by the majority of passengers. The amount of "nipping" which goes on is proverbial. A drink before breakfast, a pick-me-up at eleven, sherry and bitters before lunch, the same before dinner, a long drink at 10-30 before going to bed with adjournments to the bar whenever thought necessary under the excitement of sporting or other contests—such is the common method of procedure. But even so the doctors say that more evil is done by the over-eating than the over-drinking on board ship. If any-one cared to inquire into the way in which this at first sight extraordinary feat of victualling from five hundred to a thousand persons for periods from a week to six weeks is accomplished, a sight of the live cow and the flock of sheep, of the menagerie of ducks and fowls which are kept forward and finally of the carcases of slaughtered animals, lying on blocks of ice and surrounded by vegetables and cases of wine, in the ice-house would help to enlighten him. But few would care to have the riddle explained with the price of gazing upon so gruesome a spectacle. Enticed by the ocean breezes, they content themselves with eating two or three times as much as is good for them, reserving the right to grumble whenever any culinary failure comes within their cognisance. Still fewer, even, consider the multitudinous cares and anxieties of the captain's life, or how unceasing is the vigilance required to ensure their security through all the danger of storm and fire, submerged reefs and blinding fogs. This necessary vigilance on the captain's part is taken for granted, just as much as the exact calculations of the chief steward in the matter of provisions. Yet, difficult as is the task, neither captain nor steward is generally found defficient. A famine is rarely experienced upon a great steamship still more rarely does it happen that in any moment of extreme peril the commander shows himself unworthy to be trusted with the lives and cargo over which he has unostentatiously exercised so difficult a guardianship.

GOVERNMENT have now under consideration a comprehensive scheme for providing Murree with a thoroughly good water-supply. The work is estimated to cost 7½ lakhs, which sum will probably be shared in greater part by the Government of India, whose interests in Murree, in connection with the large number of soldiers annually sent there to recruit their health, are far greater than those of the Punjab Government. It is hoped that the scheme will not be permitted to needlessly hang fire, as each year's delay involves risks which should certainly not be incurred with impunity.

A REMARKABLE case came before the Calcutta High Court on appeal on Thursday. Six men, it appears, have been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpur for an alleged fatal assault on one Mussu din, who visited their village with the intention of buying a goat. There was a scare, however, among the villagers that a number of persons had come from up-country for the purpose of kidnapping children, whom they mesmerised by causing them to smell the root of a certain tree. For some reason the visitor appears to have been suspected of these practices; and he was so savagely attacked by the adult relatives of the threatened youngsters, that his injuries proved immediately fatal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJI, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 33, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

BISCUITS, prepared with MELLIN'S FOOD in Bombay, by J. PEARSE and Co, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street. Price per lb., loose, Re. 1-4 ; in Tins, Rs. 1-8 per lb.

THE GEM AIR-GUNS complete, Rs. 20, with 1,000 bullets, 1 dozen darts, pinchers, ramrod. Box to match extra Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

TO LET.—UPSTAIR BUNGALOWS, No. 18 Queen Garden Road, from middle of July, and No. 1, Alexandra Road, Ghorpori. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

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A M. I. M. E. with 15 years' Practical, Theoretical and Commercial experience, seeks an engagement. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Holds a Government Certificate as First Class Engineer, and unexceptional Testimonials. Address "ALBION," care of this Paper.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" (a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASON'S STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 24 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, (John Connon, Fort, and Byculla Bridge) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore: —All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

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JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

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	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
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The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which CANNOT be DELIVERED at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 6 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, 1891, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 22nd May, 1891.

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The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

ALTHOUGH the price of Consols still remained at 95½ yesterday, some further ease in the London Money Market is indicated by a reduction in the rates of discount outside the Bank of England, say of ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅝ and 3¾ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 105½. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 44¼ per oz. ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and 5-16 in 4½ per cents., at £74⅜ for the former, and £76 for the latter. In New York also, Silver was unaltered at 96¾ cents, but with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·88½ dollars ; and the United States Treasury bought 120,000 ounces at 97 cents. A trifling amount of extra Council Bills on Bombay was placed at 1s. 4 27 32d., the rate of the extra allotments on Wednesday ; and the Banks' buying rate on India was unaltered, at 1s. 4 9-16d. The weekly specie shipments to India are wired as £20,000 in Gold to Bombay, and the same amount in Silver to Calcutta. Paris quotations come unchanged.

There has been no change in the price of Silver in London to-day ; and the New York Market has been closed for a holiday.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower on the spot, and 9d. to arrive, at 42s. 6d. and 42s. respectively, *ex*-quay. Wheat was steady at 1d. per cental advance in No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool at 8s. 5½d. *ex*-quay ; White Delhi being unaltered, at 7s. 5d. per cental. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,560,000 quarters, showing an increase of 150,000 quarters over the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening, with Surats and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for June-July deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all other positions, excepting September-October, in which they were unchanged, the extreme quotation being 4 41-64d. for May-June, and 4 27-32d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. Reuter gives a corrected quotation for 40s Mule Twist at 8¼d. per lb., being a decline of ⅛d. on the previous price. The Liverpool Market closed dull again this afternoon, and Surats quiet, the Sales having been only 4,000 bales, including 400 East Indian ; but both spot and arrival quotations come unchanged. The Manchester Market had become quiet.

The Liverpool week ending yesterday was a quiet, not to say a dull, one in tone. The total Sales amounted to 44,000 bales ; and 56,000 bales were forwarded to consumers ; the Imports were 60,000 bales. The total Stock was just 1,000 bales more than on the previous Friday, and, compared with the two previous years' figures, it showed an increase of 230,000 bales and 360,000 bales, respectively. The total Visible Supply was 10,000 bales less than at the close of last week; but of East Indian Cotton there were 6,000 bales more in sight. Compared with last year, the total visible supply now shows an increase of 746,000 bales and of 946,000 bales as against 1889; while there are 152,000 bales less of East Indian Cotton in sight than at the same time last year. and 54,000 bales more than in the year before. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1⅞d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1⅛d. less than in 1889.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower in New York yesterday, at 8⅝ cents ; and August Futures were down 5 points, at 8·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, the week's total being about four times as heavy as in the corresponding week in both the preceding years; and the excess this season now stands at 1,010,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,263,000 bales as against 1889. The quantity in sight yesterday was 8,360,000 bales, against 8,280,000 bales visible at the end of last week. The Market has been closed to-day for a holiday.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	33,000	9,000	8,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	29,000	17,000	14,000
" " Continent	13,000	4,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,723,000	5,713,000	5,460,000
" Exports to U. K. do	3,107,000	2,688,000	2,654,000
" " to Continent do	2,356,000	2,011,000	1,844,000
" Stock in the Ports	393,000	181,000	292,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo, affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,920,000	2,174,240	1,973,970
" " Surats	597,000	748,960	512,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Stock in Liverpool	1,216,000	935,530	856,150
" London	19,000	11,000	16,000
American afloat	70,000	25,000	59,600
East Indian "	30,000	60,000	103,000
Total	1,335,000	1,081,530	1,031,150
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¾d.	6⅛d.	6d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	4⅞d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	1¼d.	1 5-16d.

A moderate business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and prices unchanged. The Mills have taken 1,650 bales, consisting of 600 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 156 ; 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 158 ; 200 Broach, at Rs. 184-5 ; 200 Untni, at Rs. 157-8 ; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 170 ; and 50 Joria, at Rs. 152 ; while the purchases for export have aggregated 900 bales, made up of 700 Oomrawatee, at Rs. 140-43 ; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 169 ; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone, but only a moderate business has transpired to-day, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market. Linseed has further advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-8-6 per cwt. ; but other descriptions show no change in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,377	bales.
Wheat	100,108	cwts.
Linseed	17,038	"
Rapeseed	3,294	"
Gingelly	939	"
Poppyseed	795	"
Groundnuts	4,585	"
Castorseed	1,024	"

FRIEGHTS.—There has been nothing to speak of doing to-day in this market owing to the Government holiday. The feeling, however, has been steady, May relets having all been taken up. June tonnage has been offering at 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. ; and July space is in demand at 24s. 6d. per ton, but no givers at the rate. We learn that the running freight contract, which has been entered into between the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and the Agents of the "City," "Hall" "Clan," and "Anchor" Lines, was renewed by the Association on the 28th instant on the same terms as before, for one year, the said renewal to commence as from the 1st day of January, 1892, at the following rates :—Manchester to Bombay 21s. 6d. and 10 per cent primage ; Glasgow to Bombay and 10 per cent primage with 8d. per ton return.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady, at about yesterday's rates, and with little or nothing doing, 1s. 5 1-32d. has been available for three months' sight Credits for the mail only, 1s. 5 1-16d. having been the rate for June, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for July delivery. Demand for Bank remittance has been almost absent. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·79½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a weak and drooping market, and the price of Fours for Money and Monday's settlement declined to 106 1-16, with the 30th June Account quoted at 105⅞. There was a bit of a rally, however, before the market closed, and 106⅛ was the final quotation for cash and Monday. 107¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are quiet and generally steady at our last quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREENHILL—May 23, at Chilmington, Ashford, Kent, the wife of G F Greenhill, of a daughter.

BARODA.

BIRTH.

HYDE-CATES—May 30, at Baroda, the wife of Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, B. S. C., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP—May 24, at Almora, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E B Bishop, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
BYRNE—May 26, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Mr L C Byrne, Postal Department, of twins (girl and boy).
INGRAM—May 22, at Oakville, Landour, the wife of T Lewis Ingram, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MCLAUGHLIN—May 27, at Ootacamund, the wife of F J McLaughlin, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1891.

THE Birthday Honours list is not a lavish one, and it invites little criticism. Precedent at all events can be appealed to in justification of the nomination of Mr. Hutchins, the Member of the Viceroy's Council who is in charge of home affairs, to a Knighthood of the Star of India, and no one will find fault with the bestowal of a Companionship of the same Order upon Colonel Trevor, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. For the Order of the Indian Empire some interesting selections have been made. The Hon. Mr. Pritchard, Member of the Bombay Council, receives the Knighthood of the Order, in recognition of nearly thirty-four years' service in this Presidency, the energy and intelligence of which have never been underrated, even by those who have maintained that Mr. Pritchard looked at many things with too exclusive a regard for departmental interests. The Abkari Department owes the attention which has been paid to it by non-official publicists in recent years to the determination with which Mr. Pritchard worked it in his own way, and to the resolute independence of popular feeling with which he shaped and applied its policy. Energy and long service and a zeal for the interests of Government, however, are seldom refused a reward, and the Revenue Member of Council would have had less than his share of honour if he had been allowed to retire without some such mark of distinction as has now been conferred upon him. The highest honour in the Order goes to a Native Chief who is at least interesting, if not distinguished. Ali Murad Khan, who becomes a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, is a survival of the regime which Sir Charles Napier's conquest of Sind all but extinguished. For his loyalty to the British he was allowed to remain Mir of Khairpur, a small principality on the Indus, where he has continued to exhibit in our own day the policy of the Talpur Mirs, modified as little as may be by the influence and example of British administration in the districts around him. The Bombay Government, within whose political supervision the Khairpur State is, have never been very exacting in regard to it. They have allowed the Mir to manage affairs in a patriarchal way, and their administration reports have always made it appear like an *enclave* of Central Asian territory accidentally placed in the middle of a British province and permitted to work out its destiny in old world fashion. A little more than a year ago attention was called to Khairpur by strange stories of misgovernment and of oppression so intolerable that the Mir's subjects were said to be flying in hundreds into British territory. A Bombay officer was sent to Khairpur to inquire into these allegations. But, as the fashion too often is, though the charges against the Mir were scattered broadcast, and though everyone knew that the Government were enquiring into them, it was thought better that the result of the investigation should be kept secret. More than a year afterwards, however, the Mir is made a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, which seems to be the official way of notifying that the octogenarian Chief is adjudged innocent of the charges his subjects have brought against him. The only observation which the fact invites is that the notification might have been made more promptly and in a more direct way. There is only one nomination to the Companionship of the Order which is of local interest, and that is Mr. M. C. Murzban's. The honour, if bestowed at any time during the last few years, would have been generally approved of, for the Government have no more zealous servant at the Presidency. His official career has coincided with a period of almost unprecedented activity in the erection of public buildings in Bombay, and his services in connection therewith have been of acknowledged value, while in all recent public rejoicings and demonstrations he has been a Chief of the Staff whom we have come to look upon as an indispensable personage. His fellow-citizens will heartly congratulate him upon the honour which Government have done him. One other nomination to a Companionship needs explanation, but not apology. Mr. Vincent Robinson may be known to few people in India, but he is an unofficial gentleman of taste and means who has laboured hard and without reward to further the interests of Indian art and art workmanship in England, and those who know how much he has done in this direction will recognise that the honour he has received has been very appropriately bestowed. Only one other name in the list needs be here noticed. The scholastic distinction of Shams-ul-Ulama has been conferred upon Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami, the learned and accomplished Hyderabad official who lately distinguished himself by carrying off the gold medal at the LL.B. Examination of the Calcutta University. He is the first Mahomedan who has gained this distinction, and no Mahomedan who has ringing in his ears the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk's recent call to his co-religionists to work out their intellectual emancipation will fail to appreciate this timely recognition of Mr. Syed Ali's achievements.

THE singular outbreak at Benares on the 15th of April last, in which a little fanaticism primed by love of loot was the leading motive, has been dealt with in a resolution just issued by the local Government which bears the impress of the hand of the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Auckland Colvin. The official reports dealing with the riot, which at one moment threatened to assume serious proportions and was only suppressed by the prompt intervention of a military force, is attributed in the resolution to the action of some classes of the Hindu population either acting under a mistaken impression that an insult was being offered to religion, or under the guidance of seditious-minded men who instigated and encouraged them. The acceptance of this view of the matter excludes the theory put forward in some quarters that the disturbances arose out of a popular objection to sanitary works, as unnecessarily vexatious, and as likely to lead to an increase of taxations. Another view that the outbreak was concerted between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the latter being led to fear that the supposed indignity to a Hindu temple would be followed in due course by an indignity to a mosque, is disposed of by the fact that the Mussulmans took no part in the rioting or the looting, and the Mahomedan weavers, who on such an occasion might have proved troublesome, took no part whatever in the disturbances. The circumstances under which arose the question of the removal of the idol to a new shrine, and allowing the very indifferent temple in which it was housed to fall to pieces at some future time, is given in the Resolution. Nearly a year ago, when the Lieutenant-Governor was visiting Benares, a small temple was shown to him standing on the site of the proposed water-works. The site in question was the only one available for the work, for the buildings on other sites were of considerable value, and the temples larger and more costly to remove. The Engineers and Sanitary authorities regarded the removal of the temple as a necessary step, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurred in this view. He was informed that there would be no difficulty in coming to an arrangement with those interested in the temple. The work was under the control of the Municipality, and the Municipal board, which was composed chiefly of Hindus, had decided by a large majority that the temple should be removed. The idol was up to that time believed to be "*chal*," or one of the class of the idols which may be moved. A Hindu of position, Raja Shiva Prasad, stated that the idol in question had been not very long since brought to its present site, and therefore there could be no ceremonial difficulty in removing it to another site. The Municipal Board, composed as we have said, chiefly of Hindus, proposed to give Rs. 500 to defray the cost of removing the idol and reconsecrating it in a new shrine ; compensation for the buildings amounting to a little more than Rs. 2,000 was also to be given. The removal of the idol under due ceremonial observances being arranged for it was expected that the buildings round the shrine would fall of themselves during the next rains without being touched by profane hands, an expectation which was not unlikely to be fulfilled, seeing that the surrounding ground had been lowered some ten or twelve feet for the purposes of the water-works. There was not, as the resolution points out, any immediate intention of laying hands either on the temple or on the shrine in which the idol was placed.

The first note of trouble was given in November, when a native newspaper published in Benares stated that owing to the establishment of the pumping station of the Benares Water Works at Budhaini the fate of the temple situate there was causing great anxiety amongst the Hindus. In the next month a petition from some residents in Benares was sent to the Government, praying that orders might be issued prohibiting the demolition of the temple. The newspaper paragraph and the petition were forwarded to the Commissioner for report. The reply was that the work was municipal, and that the Municipal Board having a large majority of Hindus there was no reason to fear that the religious susceptibilities of that community would not be respected. The Commissioner had himself received a petition from some Hindus, and had informed them that there was no reason for alarm, as the matter was in the hands of their co-religionists. Nothing else happened until the 4th March, when an individual calling himself secretary of the Budhaini Temple protection community wrote and wired to the Lieutenant Governor, affirming that the Municipality had exempted the temple, but the Collector and the Judge and the Magistrate were proceeding—"Great alarm—Please order a stop to these proceedings." A Benares newspaper followed suit with the daring assertion that in opposition to the orders of the Municipal Board which was in favour of the preservation of the temple, the District Magistrate would apply to the Judge to demolish it in payment of compensation, and adding that the Judge had issued a proclamation calling for objections—"a proclamation which should have been published throughout India, as the temple belongs to the whole Hindu population." The Government of India was also favoured with a telegram from the same committee, asserting that although the Municipality had saved the temple, some members had devised plans to demolish it by digging a ditch around it. The Government of India was besought to save the temple. The reply was of course that all communications should come through the local Government, and no petition or memorials other than those mentioned were sent to the local Government, and Sir Auckland Colvin was not asked to receive any deputation on the subject. There was no evidence of the excitement spoken of in the telegrams, which were of a kind which the local Government constantly receives from unknown individuals or associations, and are usually found on inquiry to contain nothing calling for the interference of Government. On the 12th April a telegram was sent to the Government of India asking that action on the part of the local authorities might be stayed. This telegram was received by the local Government on the 15th, when the riot had taken place. It appears that on April 7 the local authorities had placed an armed police guard of fifteen men at the temple to prevent interference with the workmen. The resolution complains that no intimation had been given to the Government that it had been found necessary to adopt this significant measure. A week later, on the 14th April, the Magistrate, who was also chairman of the Municipal Board which had on the 5th February passed a resolution for the removal of the temple, issued a notice calling a special meeting of the Board for the 20th April, further to consider the resolution of the 5th February, which was thus placed in suspense. Some Municipal elections had taken place in the interval, which strengthened the small minority opposed to the removal of the temple. It was quite possible that the resolution of the 5th February would have been rescinded by the Board at the special meeting.

The riot was brought about, or at all events precipitated by a misapprehension. On the 15th April an ordinary meeting of the Municipal Board was held, and large excited crowds assembled in the vicinity under the impression that the fate of the temple would be determined at that meeting. When the meeting broke up and it was understood that the demolition of the Temple had not been countermanded, the crowd nearly five or six thousand persons, at once passed of to Budhiani where the water works were in progress. The police who were on duty near the Municipal Offices did not follow or keep in touch with the crowd, now grown riotous and highly dangerous. The small guard of fifteen men at the works was surrounded, and for a time helpless. Happily, however, no blood was shed, and order was restored on the appearance of the military on the scene of disturbance. The Allahabad Government speak in terms of wholesome severity of the conduct of the rioters ; the Benares Courts are dealing more practically with them, and the turbulent spirits of the Holy City are being taught a lesson which it was necessary that they should learn. The citizens at large are, besides, threatened that the slightest recurrence of the disorder will be followed by the immediate imposition of a heavy punitive police force upon them, at their own cost. This notwithstanding, the susceptibilities of the Hindus are to be respected. The temple will remain, but measures will be taken to prevent the access of devotees obstructing the works. We observe that there is a disposition here and there to cite the riot as an example of the want of sympathy between the administration and the people of Benares. This is a straining of the real significance of the episode. There was a mistake as to the character of the idol, and this seems to have been the primary cause of the disturbance. Instead of being *chal*, or moveable, as the Municipality thought it, it was *achal*, or immoveable, and this was only discovered after the Municipality, the majority of whom, as we have said, were Hindus, had passed their resolution for the transfer of the shrine on terms of liberal compensation. The representative principle had full play in the matter, yet it failed to secure the representation of sentiments which were at all events strong enough to claim expression in violence and disorder. It is only one more indication of the inherent difficulty of the task of administration in India, that it should necessitate an exact knowledge of distinctions as subtle as those between idols that are "*chal*" and those that are "*achal*." When a Municipality, for the most part Hindus, is blind to the distinction it is the veriest nonsense to charge British administrators who are not aware of it with not being in touch with popular feeling in such matters.

IT has not taken long, when once inquiry was started in the right direction, to discover the origin of the Assyrian slabs in the possession of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The reader of a paper before the Society a few weeks since started two theories in regard to these interesting antiquities, giving, however, a marked preference to one over the other. The slabs, Mr. Karkaria argued, corresponded with what was known of the objects pilfered from Mr. Layard's collection, when it was exhibited in Bombay on its way home from the Persian Gulf ; though there was an alternative possibility that they were a collection of Assyrian sculptures which the then Major Rawlinson sent to the Governor of Bombay in 1847. This account of the matter was subjected to candid investigation by a correspondent in our columns, who showed that the inventor of it had not established any specific identification of the objects at the Town Hall with Layard's description of the objects he had lost in Bombay. Mr. Layard spoke of some of the smaller objects being missing, and readers of "Ancient Nineveh" will remember that he uses that phrase throughout for small figures in copper and alabaster vases and ornaments, and so on, so that the expression could not by any possibility be made to cover slabs like those in the Society's Museum. More than this—in Vol. I., page 343, he expressly says that glass and alabaster vases were among the things he had lost, and it was of them that he complained most. Mr. Karkaria says he himself "halted between two theories," but was wedded to neither of them. No one who read his paper can have doubted on which side his preferences lay, and that he introduced the Rawlinson Clerk theory as a quite secondary possibility. The Layard theory would never have been put forward by any one who had carefully read Mr. Layard's own account of his loss, which altogether excluded the possibility that the slabs were ever a part of his collection. However, it is satisfactory to find that the hypothesis which attributed to the Asiatic Society the possession of stolen goods has been withdrawn by the inventor, and that the Society has received from its Secretary a certificate that its Assyrian antiquities have been honestly come by.

A FEW weeks since we described a scheme for the settlement of the Telingana portion of the Nizam's Dominions which had been submitted to Sir Asman Jah by the Revenue Secretary, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk. We learn that his Excellency has just sanctioned the scheme, and that the new rates, which are based upon the report of a strong committee which has gone carefully into the question, are already being issued. The Telingana settlement may fairly be regarded as the most important measure that has been introduced in Hyderabad during Sir Asman Jah's administration, and benefit to some millions of the Nizam's subjects may be expected to arise from it. The settlement, as we explained, will be for fifteen years—a sufficiently long term for a first settlement in a poor and backward country, the revenue value of which has been less perfectly ascertained than that of the Mahratwari portion of his Highness's territory, and which is capable of large development through the operations of the new Irrigation Board. The principle of the scheme is that of fair rates, subject to remission in exceptionally unfavourable years, the Government having decided that the people of the Telingana districts are not yet in a condition in which the Bombay system of fixed rates, leviable in good and in bad seasons alike, can be applied to them. The scheme has been conceived in a very liberal spirit, and the Minister, the Revenue Secretary, and Mr. Dunlop, the Settlement Commissioner, may be congratulated upon its having at length being put in operation.

THE following "supplication," which was recently addressed to the head of a department in the Bombay Presidency, will claim a place in a future edition of Mr. Arnold Wright's "Babu English."

Sir,—Please compassionately peruse this supplication excusing to the supplicant of disturbing your placid mind. The petitioner, who is a fourth class scholar (whose school certificate here is enclosed) has been helped by some of his relation, but now is discomforted, and he exposed to subject a mysterious difficulty and perplexity of his present affairs. The petitioner humbly begs to your honour to be compassionated and charitable on the supra-mentioned affairs, and kindly grant to him a second class place in the department, which is possible, he firmly believe in your powerful hand to occur the place, as he hope there will be occurred many vacancies ; and if not this please grant to him any other place which you can chose according his capacity, that he himself wrote this supplication, and although he is a fourth class boy, he learned Portuguese well, and some Latin, but does not say proudly he is intelligent : he does not know office business, for he being lately left his school, but only he served for a month as an apprentice for fitting in the workshop. In case if not occur these places, please don't forsake him, observing his poverty, keep mercifully as a candidate under your control. He does not flattering to please you, but shall be ever captivated.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following list of Birthday Honours appears in the *Gazette* :—

To be raised to the Peerage.—Mr. Lister, the Bradford Manufacturer.

To be a Member of the Privy Council.—Mr. William Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.—Generals Sir Sam J. Browne, V.C., Sir Charles Patton Keyes, Lieutenant Generals Sir John Ross, Sir John C. McLeod, and Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C.

To be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.—Generals William Hughes, Charles Cureton, John Field ; Lieutenant Generals Charles Crawford Fraser, V.C., W. Oates Lennox, V.C., Henry Edwin Weare, Alexander A. Nelson; Major-General William John Williams ; Director General William A. Mackinnon, Army Medical Department, and Colonel Henry Alderson.

To be Companions of the Order of the Bath :—General Nimmo, Colonels Holled-Smith, John Sandwith, Wardrop, William Nicholson, Wodehouse, Richardson, and twenty-two others.

To Receive the Distinguished Service Order :—Colonels Begbie, Francis Rhodes, Ian Hamilton, Settle, Surgeon Wilkins, Major Charles Gerton, Captain Yielding, and John Beech.

ADDITIONAL BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

To the list of Birthday Honours already announced the following should be added :—

To be Companions of the Order of the Bath.—Lieutenant-Colonels Westmacott, Dicken, Browne, Boileau, Clifford, Stewart, Collis, and Garbett, of the Indian Staff Corps ; Colonels LeGuay, Geary, George Villiers, Thomas Fraser, James Alleyne, John Maurice, Henry Abadie, Bindon Blood, Yeatman-Biggs, Arthur Wynne, Charles Smith' Edmund Skinner ; Surgeon Robert Waters and Veterinary Surgeon James Lambert.

DEATH OF LORD CLANCARTY.

The death is announced of the Earl of Clancarty, father of Viscount Dunlo.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The polling in North Bucks for the election of a Member of Parliament in room of Captain Verney, expelled, has resulted in the return of Mr. Leon, the Gladstonian candidate, who defeated the Conservative candidate, the Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, by a majority of 340.

[The amjority by which Captain Ver ney defeated Mr. Hubbard was 208.]

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

Further papers on the Manipur affair have been published and relate to the proclamation concerning the capture of the native princes, to the late Mr. Grimwood's views, and to the plans of the late Commissioner Quinton, and also deal with the question of the ammunition of the escort running short.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29.

The Treasury to-day purchased 120,000 ounces of silver at 97·00.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

OTTAWA, MAY 30.

Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, who has been ill for some time past, had a stroke of paralysis on Friday, and his condition is now so serious that he is not expected to survive.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS 1891.

Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, has accepted the Presidency of the Organising and Reception Committee of the Oriental Congress.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN INDIA.

A meeting which was attended by two thousand persons has been held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of the University presiding, in aid of the movement inaugurated by Lady Dufferin for providing female medical aid to the women of India.

Lady Dufferin addressed the meeting, and gave a hopeful account of the work which had already been done.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ROME, MAY 31.

The Marquis de Rudini has formally informed the Austrian and German Governments of Italy's firm adhesion to the Triple Alliance.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The following additional Notification has been published in the *Gazette* :—

Military Department.—Brigade-Surgeon Churchill is to officiate on the administrative medical staff of the Army, with rank of Deputy Surgeon General, vice Lithgow. Lieutenant Black, Derbyshire Regiment, and second Lieutenant Macconghy, 8th Hussars, and Lieutenant Ford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenants Annesley, Royal Irish, and Hendslow, East Survey, are admitted to the Staff Corps. Major-General Hudson is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotions to Lieutenant-Colonels are notified :—Majors Massey and Swetenham.

Marine Department.—Captain A. Campbell, Indian Marine, officiates as Director of Indian Marine; Captain Gwyn officiates as Deputy Director *vice* Campbell and Captain Edwards officiates as Assistant Director, *vice* Captin Gwyn. Captain Hext is granted six months' furlough and Mr. Hooper one year's leave.

With the sanction of her Majesty's Government the Governor-General is pleased to notify that it is decided to localise two native battalions of the Bombay Army in Beluchistan and to change the composition by substituting men recruited from border tribes inhabiting the country above the passes. The regiments selected for conversion are the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry. The strength and arrangements of the new converted regiments are detailed in the *Gazette*.

AFFAIRS IN MANIPUR.

THE STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

Sentence of death has been passed on Sammoo Sing, Colonel, and the Aiya Parel, Major, by the court-of-inquiry at Manipur for abetting the murder of Mr. Quinton and other British Officers on the 24th March. The Tongal Major is under trial.

The committee for the trial of the Jubraj, which will begin on Monday, will consist, the *Pioneer* states, of Colonel Mitchell, Major Ridgeway, and Major Maxwell. Mr. Davis, Political Officer, Naga Hills, prosecutes. From the evidence taken from the trials going on it seems that when Mr. Quinton's party arrived outside the west gate of the Fort to confer with the Manipuris they were induced by them to go to the Durbar Hall. The conditions asked for in the Maharaja's letter, namely, a surrender of all arms, were repeated and refused. The officers then left the Durbar Hall to return to the Residency, but on reaching the gate near where the dragons used to be, they were forced back by the crowd and had to retire again to the Durbar Hall. One or two Manipuris attempted to assist and protect them, but both Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson were speared as they ascended the steps. The former fell dead. The officers were kept two hours in the Durbar Hall. They were then put in irons, and all brought out together and executed one by one, so that the last killed must have seen the execution of the rest. It seems that during the two hours the officers were kept in the Durbar Hall, the Tongal General ordered their execution. The men who received the order, fearing to carry it out, informed the Senapati (Tekeendrajit) who was engaged in working the guns laid on the Residency. He was dismayed at the intelligence and went to the Durbar Hall and consulted the Tongal General. After a few minutes' consultation an order was given to carry out the execution. The Jubraj returned to work the guns, coming back to see the end of the executions. During these events, the Regent remained inside his palace with a guard of three or four hundred men. He took no active part in what was going on, but could havg prevented the massacre had he wished to do so.

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS.

There have been a few cases of cholera in Manipur City and some villages in the district. A site for a cholera camp has been selected near Kanjup, on a spur of the hills west of Manipur valley. On the same range, but at a higher elevation and, at distance from the cholera camp, another camp, to be used as a sanitarium, is to be built for the protection of convoys along the Kohima Road. Small posts, of men have been stationed at Sengmai, Kaitembi, Mittheiphaur, and Montaona. Captain Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, is working on the road. Major Travers leaves Mani pur for Simla to-day.

General Collett is having a small bungalow built at Kondukol in the hills, near Manipur, on the site where Colonel Johnstone when Resident had a country-house, with a view of its serving as a sanitarium for the officers of the force. It is contemplated to erect permanent barracks in the same neighbourhood on the lower slopes of the hills,· about ten miles from the town.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

The Government in noticing the action of the Cawnpore Municipality in their drainage and water scheme has passed a resolution thereon, which taunts the Municipality with : "Waiting to watch the effects of repairing a few sewers, recasting a few surface drains, and cleaning out a few wells."

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Yesterday afternoon the Hassanzais and Akazai jirgahs assembled in Durbar before General Elles, who communicated to them the decision of Government as to their future. General Elles' speech to them was to the effect that inasmuch at they had unconditionally surrendered and by signature of the agreement paper had accepted the terms offered by the Government, he was to tell them from the Government of India that the Government had no desire to occupy their lands permanently. If Hashim Ali were given up the whole force would be removed, if not a force would be maintained in the country until Government thought the tribes were strong enough to preserve order themselves and prevent the return of Hashim Ali Khan. This force Government would be glad to withdraw as soon as possible, and in the meantime the force here now would be greatly reduced, the people of the country being left in undisturbed occupation of their lands and with liberty to pursue their peaceful avocations. Mr. Cunningham, Political Officer, interpreted this speech to the jirgahs, and they were then dismissed.

The gist of the agreement that has been signed between these tribes and our Government is that they give up Hashim Ali Khan to us as soon as they can catch him. Any way they are not to allow him to return to his Khanship. His lands and those of his immediate followers are confiscated. We are to have a road along the crest of the Black Mountain, and are free to march along the same, it being our recognised boundary. The British officers visiting the country are to be escorted by tribal representatives in order to allow the Akazais to reoccupy their villages.

The following will be the moves of the various regiments :—The Guides from Seri to Nemai on the 31st May ; 4th Sikhs from Moira Khand and Seri to Nemai on the 1st June; No. 1 Mountain Battery from Seri to Abu Kotal on the 1st June ; and 1st Goorkhas from Oghi to Seri on the 31st May. Head-quarters,—37th Dogras leave Niliare on the 31st May and arrive at Seri on the 1st June ; No. 2 Derajat Battery leaves Darbanrai and arrive at Seri on the 1st June ; 2-5th Gurkhas leaves Darbanrai on the 1st June and arrive at Seri on the 2nd June ; and 37th Dogras leaves Penza and arrive Seri on the 2nd June.

LEVEE AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAY 31.

A levee was held yesterday, at the Indore Residency, in honor of her Majesty's Birthday. His Highness Holkar and some Chiefs attended. A number of natives of distinction were also invited from Indore and Mhow. Among the latter were Khan Bahadoors Bezonjee and Khory, and Dustoor Cursetjee.

LOCUSTS AT MHOW.

An immense shower of locusts passed over Mhow yesterday afternoon. It is feared they did great damage.

DEATH OF RAO SAHIB RUPRAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 30.

Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Principal, Training College, expired this morning of cholera, after having returned from Porbandar. The cause of social and religious reform loses a strong supporter in the deceased.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

THERE is ground for believing that the influenza epidemic is abating, but the sudden change in the weather during the last few hours will probably be found rather trying for patients who have been badly attacked. A sudden chill may throw one back and perhaps bring on the dreaded pneumonia, which in so many cases seems to be the accompaniment of the strange disease. Some alarm was caused when it became known that the Prince of Wales had become a victim to influenza. The public mind was reassured when it became known that his Royal Highness's illness was not of a serious kind. Still it was sufficiently serious to compel him to abstain from the drawing-room and to depute the duty of holding the levee to the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Gladstone, together with some seventy members of the House of Commons, is laid up, but in spite of his great age the leader of the Liberal party seems to be going on as well if not better than most of the younger sufferers. Lord Salisbury whose own household is afflicted by influenza, and the other leaders of the Conservative party, have been most assiduous in calling to inquire after the health of the veteran statesman. Party strife is bitter enough at times in this country, but it is hushed when any of our great political chiefs is disabled by sickness. Although the mortality this week includes no name equal in importance to that of Archbishop Magee, the deaths due directly or indirectly to influenza comprise several notable people. To you in India perhaps the most notable is Madame Blavatsky, whose personality, whatever we may think about her career as a whole, must be considered very remarkable when it succeeded in converting to so-called theosophy a woman of Mrs. Besant's intellectual force. The late Mr. Barbour, M.P., was a member of the Select Committee which inquired into the grievances of the officers of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service. He was, though a Scotch member, a genuine admirer of Mr. Bradlaugh as a politician, and one of the first to subscribe to the earliest memorial started to perpetuate the memory of that stalwart Parliamentarian.

But little attention has been paid to the proceedings of the House of Commons since I last wrote; but the extraordinary success of the Liberal candidate in Harborough, following the victory at Stowmarket with the narrow escape of the Conservatives in Dorset, though it has not altogether revived the spirits of the Gladstonians, has put an end to the talk of an early dissolution. The Liberals themselves were surprised at their majority in Leicestershire, and one of the most active men on that side when asked how he accounted for the result said, "I cannot help thinking it was a fluke."

After an extraordinary delay a few copies of the Manipur despatches have been promised for this afternoon, but they will not be available to the general public until to-morrow. The Whitsuntide holidays will give Members of Parliament an opportunity of digesting the contents of the despatches. The publication of the papers has been awaited with a tremendous amount of interest, and the demand for a thorough investigation into all the circumstances that led up to the disaster shows no sign of abatement.

Lord Lamington has recently returned to England from a protracted tour in Siam, Tonquin, and other parts of Indo-China. I hear that he has consented to deliver a lecture next session before the Society of Arts (Indian Section) on his travels. I believe he will add something valuable to our knowledge of the geography of that distant part of the world.

Professor James Darmesteter, who is so well known in Bombay, has, I learn, been selected as Hibbert Lecturer for 1892. The arrangements were concluded during a visit made by the Professor to London last week.

I sent you a cablegram a few days ago announcing the grant by the Council of India of a compassionate allowance of £150 a year to Mr. Arthur Crawford. The correspondents who recently wrote to the *St. James's Gazette*, urging the claims of the ex-Bombay Commissioner, are delighted at what they consider the successful result of their advocacy. I am told on good authority that Viscount Cross and his advisers were influenced by the accounts they received of the indifferent condition of Mr. Crawford's health. It is not expected that the vote will be challenged in the House of Commons, though it is thought that if Mr. Bradlaugh had been still alive he would have said something on the subject. In Anglo-Indian circles here the decision of the Secretary of State is in the circumstances generally approved.

Mr. Thomas Lough tells me that the experiment of opening a tea pavilion in Paris has succeeded beyond all his anticipations. Two more establishments are about to be started by the same enterprising company, one in the Champs Elysees, midway between the Palais de l'Industrie and the Arc de Triomphe, and the other on the Boulevard Bonnes-Nouvelles, the centre of the theatre quarter. It is gratifying to find that the fastidious Parisians are taking so kindly to Indian tea. Did I ever tell you about a curious remark made to me by a Frenchman in Paris a few months ago? We were talking about the growth of tea drinking in the gay capital. My friend observed, "Oh yes, I drink tea and like it, but I am not like you English. *I don't drink it with my dinner* !" This gentleman was the leading official in a well-known banking house, near the Place de l'Opera, and prided himself on his knowledge of our ways.

Mr. Ford has, it seems, definitely come forward or at any rate, has been accepted as the Liberal rival to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in Central Finsbury. Mr. Ford is something in the City, a member of the London County Council, and the husband of the lady who prefers to be known as Miss Florence Fenwick Miller. Mr. Dadabhoy is as determined as ever to go to the poll, and is about to resume his personal canvass of the electors of the division. There seems no chance of a reconciliation between the two parties, but the Liberal leaders could, if they wished, put an end to the embarrassing situation by finding Mr. Dadabhoy an absolutely safe seat. But it is extremely doubtful if they desire to see Mr. Dadabhoy or any other Indian elected as a Member of the House of Commons. Those who are behind the scenes, and have read the correspondence between Mr. Dadabhoy and the officials in Parliament-street think, that he has been very badly treated. He may be inclined to say to Messrs. Schnadhorst and A. Morley,

> Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love.
> But why did you kick me downstairs ?

Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore, K.C.I.E., has been nominated by his Excellency the Viceroy as delegate for Bombay at the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The official delegates for the other provinces are as follow :—Madras—Surgeon-General G. Bidie, M.D., C.I.E. retired, and Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, retired ; Bengal—Surgeon-General A. J. Payne, retired, and Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B. ; North-West Provinces and Oudh—Brigade-Surgeon G. Griffith, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and Mr. A. Hughes, Supervising Engineer attached to the Municipal Department of the Government of the N.-W. P. ; Punjab—Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., Principal of the Lahore Medical College ; Burma—Surgeon-Major D. Sinclair, M.B.; Central Provinces—Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Loch, M.D., retired ; Assam—Surgeon J. W. N. Macnamara, M.D., on furlough ; Central India—Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., and Rajputana—Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C S.I. The Government of India, a despatch from Lord Lansdowne states, will await with great interest the result of the deliberation of the Congress, which they wish every success. The Calcutta Trades Association have appointed three of their past masters, Mr. J. B. Knight, C. I. E., Mr. T. W. Brookes, and Mr. J. C. Caithness as delegates. The Syndicate of the University of Bombay have also signified their intention of nominating representatives. Mr. G. W. Allen, C.I.E., and Mr. C. L. Tupper, Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government, have joined the Indian Committee. Every effort is being made to give the committee as thoroughly a representative character as possible. I understand that, so far as Native India is concerned, more letters promising support have been up to the present received from the Bombay Presidency than from any other part of the Peninsula. Bengal and Madras must look to their laurels. I have just heard that Mr. P. K. Ray, D. Sc., has been chosen to represent the University of Calcutta at the Congress.

Some further interesting correspondence respecting the Indian Factory Act was published yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. It begins with a telegram to the Viceroy, dated 14th May, 1889. On the 3rd of January, 1891, Viscount Cross telegraphed :—"Please expedite statement of your views on Factory Report. When may it be expected ?" This was replied to on the 27th of the same month. On the following day Viscount Cross cabled :—"I shall be glad to know your views and to see modifications you recommend in Factory Bill. Before you proceed further in the matter, can you telegraph summary ?" To this no answer was immediately sent. On the 10th of February, the Secretary of State, evidently a little impatient, wired :—"My telegram about Factory Act. Please expedite transmission of telegraphic summary of your views regarding Commission's report and legislative proposals." Still no answer. On the 12th of February Lord Cross "thinks it right" to inform the Simla authorities of a proposed question in Parliament put by Mr. J. M. Maclean asking for assurances that the Act would be passed before the Simla exodus. On the 13th Lord Lansdowne telegraphed *in extenso* the conclusions arrived at on the Factory Commission's Report. The subsequent telegrams that passed between England and India are worth quoting in full. They are as follows :—

To Viceroy, 17th February, 1891.

Factory legislation. Yours, 13th February. I agree that it is essential to pass the Bill this session. Resolutions of Berlin Conference have great weight with her Majesty's Government, and attract increasing attention. I accept Government of India's conclusions, with the following exceptions :—

1st.—Children's hours of actual work should be six, with half-hour interval of rest, following Berlin Conference.

2nd.—Women's interval of rest should be extended from one hour to one and a half, following Conference.

3rd.—Employment of women and children at night should be barred, following Conference ; but this need not prevent work in cool hours of early morning.

4th.—Are you satisfied that settling lowest age for children at nine, instead of ten, as proposed by Conference, is safe and in accordance with the views of the mill-hands ?

From Viceroy, 20th February 1891.

Yours, 17th. Factory legislation. Although in our opinion the conclusions stated in my telegram of the 13th instant went as far as is reasonable, having regard to the great difference in conditions between India and Europe, in following the resolutions of the Berlin Conference, we are prepared, in view to final settlement of the question, to accept your Lordship's second and third modifications in regard to period of rest for women, and night work for women and children.

We most strongly object to your modification of our conclusion relating to hours and interval of rest for children. Anything less than half time according to season will very prejudicially affect mills. We are satisfied that no fixed interval of rest, beyond the casual absence now allowed, is necessary for half-time children—see paragraphs 13 and 14 of Commission's Report. We think such a modification quite uncalled for, and it will certainly give rise to great dissatisfaction in this country ; and if so material a departure from the terms accepted on Commission's Report by mill-owners and others is made, we could not proceed with the Bill this session, as further communication with persons interested would be necessary. I would point out that the Berlin Conference provided 10 hours for young persons between 14 and 16. In India 12 and 14, respectively, correspond to these ages in Europe. But for reasons stated in paragraph 11 of the Commission's Report, we have decided not to have a separate class of "young persons," but to class all under 14 as children. If, therefore, your Lordship's proposal as to hours for children is pressed, we shall have to reconsider our decision as to "young persons."

As to fourth point, we say, without hesitation, that minimum age of nine in India is fully equal to 10 in Southern Europe, and that it is safe and in accordance with the wishes of mill-hands.

To Viceroy, 21st February, 1891.

Factory legislation. Her Majesty's Government have considered your telegram of the 20th instant, and have decided that the Bill must be proceeded with and passed this session without fail. Also that it would be quite impossible to allow children to work the hours you name without a statutory recognition of interval of rest out of hours of actual work. It is true, as you say, that casual absences are already allowed by custom, but the interval or intervals of rest must certainly be secured to them by statute.

A report will be required at the end of the year as to how far, with regard to age and hours, children are secured the advantages prescribed for them in the fifth paragraph of my despatch of 15th May, 1890.

From Viceroy, 24th February, 1891.

Your telegram of 21st. Factory legislation. We are prepared to give statutory recognition to interval of rest for half-timers, under conditions which will not necessitate stoppage of machinery, but which will secure to each child interval or intervals of rest aggregating half-an-hour, at suitable times approved by inspector.

To Viceroy, 24th February, 1891.

Factory legislation. Telegram 24th received, approved. Of course Bill will be passed this session.

From Viceroy, 7th March, 1891.

Factory Bill passed Select Committee with difficulty. Committee made two modifications of the terms already telegraphed :—

1st.—Women are permitted to work at night, when work is arranged on the shift system. Night-work is uncommon, but where it prevails, I see no reason to debar women from it. In hot weather it is less fatiguing, and natives are accustomed to sleep at any hour.

2nd.—Where shift system prevails, children allowed to work two shifts, each not exceeding four hours, with a minimum interval of two hours.

I have no doubt these concessions are fair, and consistent with the health of the operatives, and essential for the passing of the Bill immediately. Work cannot compare in intensity with similar work in Europe.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 9th March, 1891.

Your telegram of 7th. Factory Bill. I shall not object to permissive night-work for women, provided limit of 11 hours' actual work in 24 and 1½ hour's interval of rest is maintained. Her Majesty's Government cannot agree to modification respecting children, as apparently stated in telegram, but if it is intended that children shall work two shifts of four hours with intervals of two hours, and one shift of four hours on alternate days, I agree, provided no child's labour shall exceed 12 hours in any two consecutive days. By decision of her Majesty's Government, Bill must be passed without delay.

Mr. Talbot asked in the House of Commons last night (1) what had been done by the Indian Government to carry into effect the twenty-sixth paragraph of the despatch of Lord Kimberle, No. 18, of the 22nd March, 1883, with regard to the grievances of the Civil Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, in relation to their occupation of the higher posts in that department (2); whether, in point of fact, the Civil Engineers had for a long period of years composed about four-fifths of the entire strength of the department, the Military Engineers constituting the other fifth; (3) whether the latter had the monopoly of all the higher administrative posts; (4) whether this had been recognised by more than one Secretary of State as an injustice to the Civil Engineers; and (5) whether it was not possible to give more practical effect to the policy laid down in the above-mentioned despatch by the appointment of competent Civil Engineers to fill the highest departmental administrative posts, either alternately with military officers, or in any other way. In the absence of Sir John Gorst, Baron de Worms read the India Office reply. It was as follows :—"The reply to the first paragraph is that the Secretary of State is confident, in the words of the despatch referred to that the choice of the Government of India of fit persons for the higher posts in the Public Works Department, has been made with perfect impartiality." The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. The reply to questions 3 and 4 is no, but for some time after the introduction of the Civil Engineers into the department, the Royal Engineers, who formerly constituted the whole staff, were the seniors and were the first to become eligible for promotion to the higher appointments. Now, however, the Civil Engineers are reaching the higher grades and are being promoted on their merits in the same way as the Royal Engineers. The answer to the last questions of the hon. member is that the Secretary of State is of opinion that the responsibility of selecting officers for promotion to the higher appointments, must rest with the Government under whom these officers work. He, therefore, cannot adopt the hon. member's suggestion.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

THE usual Durbar was held at the Council Hall yesterday, when Dr. J. Pollen, C.S., Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, delivered the following address :—

Sirdars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—This being the day appointed in India and throughout the British Empire for the celebration of the Birthday of H. M. G. M. the Queen-Empress, it is my pleasing duty to receive and welcome you this evening in public Durbar in this Hall, where your presence each succeeding year testifies to your abiding loyalty to the throne and constitution and to your continued devotion to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign. It is gratifying to learn from the most recent accounts that her Majesty is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and that she is still enabled by God's blessing, after a long, eventful, and illustrious reign of 54 years, to discharge the exalted duties of her august station with the same energy and efficiency as heretofore. Her deeply-felt interest in all that concerns her Indian Empire and her Indian subjects—well-known as it is to you all, and manifested as it is on every possible occasion—should ever merit and invoke your grateful reverence and affection. You have doubtless read in the English and vernacular papers, her Majesty has devoted a portion of her valuable leisure to the study of the Hindustani language, and how, whenever she moves abroad, she takes delight in being accompanied by the faithful and trusty Indian servants who now form part of her regular retinue. You are aware also of the warm sympathy and cordial support which her Majesty has extended to the cause of promoting female education and supplying skilled medical aid to the helpless women of India. You know, too, how she has encouraged her sons and grandsons to travel, and even to serve in the far distant quarter of her Empire in order that they might become personally acquainted with the chiefs and people of this land, and learn to know for themselves their wants and aspirations. During the year that has passed since you last assembled here, in public durbar. India has not been honoured with the presence of any member of the Royal Family of England, but in Poona the memory of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is still fresh among you and is not likely to fade ; and you may rest assured that he and the other members of the Royal Family, wheresoever they may be, will ever be found labouring zealously to promote the best interests of the mother-country and its colonies and dependencies in all quarters of the globe. This very evening, if you could transport yourselves in imagination to London, the capital of the Empire, you would see how their labours in connection with the different departments of public service are being acknowledged in the various official entertainments by which it is customary in England to celebrate this auspicious day. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for instance, is being entertained to-night at a State banquet by the Prime Minister of England ; H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, as representing the Navy, is the guest of the First Lord of the Admiralty ; while T. R. H. the Dukes of Cambridge and of Connaught, who represent the Army, attend the official banquet given by the Secretary of State for War. But though our own Royal Family has been absent India has been honored during the last twelve months by the presence of many distinguished and illustrious visitors, foremost among whom must be mentioned H. I. H. the Czarewitch of Russia, who, as you know, is a cousin of our own Prince Albert Victor of Wales. He arrived in Bombay towards the end of last December, accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke, and by his cousin, Prince George of Greece. He then visited the principal towns and places of note in India. Arrangements had been made for his paying a brief visit to the capital of the Deccan, but unfortunately at the last moment the proposed visit had to be abandoned for want of time, and thus the good people of Poona were deprived of the pleasure of beholding and welcoming among them the heir to the throne of all the Russias, the son of one of the most powerful monarchs in the world, who is united to our Sovereign by the closest ties of relationship and alliance. The visit of the Czarewitch to India must be regarded as a most signal proof of the amity and good feeling that exist between the two mighty empires, which between them sway the destinies of the greater part of the Continent of Asia. It must also serve to dissipate the vague apprehensions which find expression from time to time, of the possible danger of this country from the approximation of our north-west frontier to so powerful a neighbour. H. I. H. must have thoroughly enjoyed his Indian tour, during the course of which he must have witnessed much that excited his interest and admiration. He must have learnt to realise the vast resources of this Empire. He must have noticed the loyalty of the inhabitants, and their contentedness and prosperity under British rule, the true strength of which is based on the affection of the people and on their consciousness that the country is being administered with a single eye to their material welfare and happiness. We may congratulate ourselves that our illustrious visitor passed unsullied throughout the length and breadth of India. Only a few days have elapsed since I assumed charge of the duties of my present office, and consequently I have to express my regret that I have not yet the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of you all. This is a pleasure that still lies before me, and it will afford me much gratification to become acquainted by degrees with all the Sirdars of the Deccan. The year which has past has been a comparatively uneventful one. On the whole, I think it may be characterised as having been one of steady progress and peaceful prosperity. The horrors of famine have happily been absent and railway communications have been extended and improved. You can now travel by rail all the way from Poona to the capital of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore by way of Belgaum and Bangalore. The capital of H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur has also become accessible by rail, by the line from Miraj recently opened with much pomp and ceremony by H. E. the Governer of Bombay. Unfortunately towards the close of the year storm-clouds have been gathering on our N.-E. frontier, and the horizen has been darkened by the melancholy tragedy at Manipur. But already has swift and signal retribution overtaken the wrong-doers. Peace and order have been promptly re-established in the disturbed district, and the authority of the Paramount Power has been amply vindicated. The event that has, perhaps more deeply than any other, stirred up popular feeling and excited public interest during the last twelve months, has been the agitation that arose from the introduction in the Supreme Legislative Council of the Bill to amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, commonly known as Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill. The leaders of native opinion take opposite sides in that agitation. Some of you supported, and some of you opposed, the provisions of the Bill, and the community was thus divided into hostile camps. But now the excitement has subsided, and whatever your individual feelings or opinions may once have been, the subject-matter has now passed beyond the sphere of controversy and the Bill has become law, moulded in such a form, and surrounded and hedged in by so many safeguards and checks, that the abuse of its provisions will be well-nigh impossible. This being so, your duty now lies lear and plain before you. You are now in duty bound to acquiesce cheerfully and loyally in the final decision of the legislature and to discourage to the utmost of your power vain and foolish agitation and idle and factious opposition to the law of the land. You are the natural leaders of the people, and it behoves you all by example and by precept to inculcate respect for and obedience to the law. The masses of the people in the Deccan naturally look up to you, who are the bearers of illustrious names and inheritors of proud traditions, and it is through you also that Government would wish a knowledge of its policy and of its scheme for the amelioration of the people to filter down to the masses, and it is in this connection and for this reason that I would like to repeat to you the substance of some observations made to me quite recently by H. E. Lord Harris. H. E., as you are aware, takes a keen interest in the subject of local self-government. He is anxious it should be a reality and not merely a sham. He desires to enlist on its behalf the true sympathies of the people, so that they may rightly understand and appreciate the real intentions and motives of Government, in order that they may take advantage to the fullest possible extent, the facilities that have been provided, and it is to you, Sirdars, and to others similarly situated, that he confidently looks for active co-operation and support, which you can give both by your example and influence. You can come forward as candidates for elections yourselves, or you can promote and influence the return of the best and competent candidates. He appealed to all present to throw in all the weight of their influence upon the side of good local self-government. To those of them who were honorary magistrates, he appealed to be regular in their attendance at the bench meetings and to prevent the occurrence of such scandals as the repeated postponement of a criminal case for want of quorum. They could, he said, all assist in creating and directing a sound and healthy body of public opinion, which would insist on juries returning just verdicts, which would discourage the setting up of false claims and defences ; which would aim at trampling out the baneful habits of forgery and perjury, fraud and corruption, chicanery and intrigue now too prevalent. In conclusion, he thanked them for their attendance, and asked all to join in wishing that her Majesty might have many happy returns of this day.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

THE following memorial has been addressed by the Presidency Association to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay :—

Sir,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to invite most respectfully the attention of his Excellency in Council to the considerations below set forth with reference to the system of filling up vacancies in the Provincial Service of her Majesty's Government.

2. The Council have humbly felt it their duty to submit this representation for the consideration of his Excellency in Council owing to the recent appointment of a junior Barrister to act as Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes' Court, which appointment was clearly in contravention of the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission appointed by the Government of India in October 1886, and approved by the Government of India and adopted by her Majesty's Secretary of State ; and also owing to certain paragraphs in some of the public prints, both English and Native, stating that the post of the Third Presidency Magistrate will shortly fall vacant, and that it is in the contemplation of his Excellency in Council to nominate to that post a European Barrister not in practice, who on some occasions several years ago acted as Presidency Magistrate. The Council have no means of ascertaining whether there is any foundation for this latter rumour, but in the interests of the public service and having regard to the avowed policy of her Majesty's Government to maintain the Provincial Service essentially as a *Native* Service, the Council venture most respectfully to point out the necessity of abiding by the rules sanctioned by her Majesty's Secretary of State for making appointments to the posts reserved for the Provincial Service.

3. The Council beg to submit that under the rules framed by the Government of India in 1879, with the express object of securing a wide field for the appointment of natives of India in the public service, no appointment of any European to any post in the Uncovenanted Service carrying a salary above Rs. 200 a month could be made without the previous sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State. In his despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission, her Majesty's Secretary of State declined to sanction the recommendation of the Commission that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. In paragraph 31 of that despatch, the Secretary of State said: —"The primary object with which the Commission was appointed was to extend the employment of the Natives of India, and, accepting that object as a proper one, I am unable to agree to the recommendation that the rules of 1879 should be wholly cancelled. The present Uncovenanted Service, in its Executive and Judicial branches, is, as I have shown, essentially a native service ; and the Provincial Service ought, in my opinion, to retain the same character. If it should hereafter be found by experience that the orders which now bar the entry of Europeans into the Uncovenanted Service are not altogether applicable to the constitution of the Provincial Services, it will be open to your Excellency's Government to consider them."

4. The Public Service Commission recommended that the Provincial Service should be recruited by a system of open competition ("wherever the Government of India thinks it not inexpedient") among persons under the age of 25 years, but that "in regard, however, to first appointments to the Judicial branch from the ranks of barristers, advocates or pleaders, competition would, in the opinion of the Commission, be out of place. But no barrister, advocate or pleader should be so appointed who has not been in the active service of his profession, for at least three years, and is not qualified by such a knowledge of the vernacular language as is required on the part of other persons before first appointment to the Provincial Service." The Commission also recommended that 'the Government should retain power in very special cases and under prescribed conditions to make direct appointments to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service. With regard to such special appointments the Commission recommended :—"For example, it may be desired, under special circumstances, and on account of exceptional merit and ability proved in active professional practice, to appoint barristers, advocates, or pleaders, not being in the service of Government to the higher grades of the judicial branch. The Commission would reserve this power to the Government of India, believing that its exercise under exceptional circumstances, would be conducive to the public interests ; but it considers that, in order to provide a sufficient guarantee of fitness, the exercise of the power should be confined to barristers, advocates or pleaders of the High and Chief Courts, who are suitable in other respects, and have shown distinguished ability in the exercise of their profession for a period of not less than ten years. In the case of any such occasional appointment, it is, however, essential that the qualifications described above in regard to a thorough knowledge of the vernacular should be fully insisted upon." (Para. 82 of the Report of the Public Service Commission.)

5. The Government of India in their despatch on the report of the Public Service Commission substantially approved of these recommendations of the Commission. In para. 26 of their despatch the Government of India said :—"Subsidiary to the main proposals for filling up the Provincial Service, the Commission makes two recommendations, which, with a slight qualification in the case of one, we approve. One recommendation is that no barrister, advocate or pleader should be appointed to the Provincial Service, unless he can speak the Provincial vernacular, and has been at least three years actually practising his profession. This recommendation we accept with the qualification that the barrister, advocate or pleader should have practised his profession for three years in India. The other recommendation which we accept without qualification, is that the Government should reserve the power of making in special cases and under prescribed conditions direct appointments of Natives of India to the higher grades of the Provincial Service. We are willing to agree to the Commission's stipulation that such appointments, when made to judicial offices, should be restricted to barristers, advocates or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than years' standing and acquainted with the Provincial vernacular."

6. Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in his despatch to the Government of India on the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, expressed his approval of the above quoted proposals made by the Government of India. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in para 32 of that despatch observed :—"I approve the proposal that the Government of India should reserve the power of making, in very special cases, and under prescribed conditions, direct appointments whether of Natives or Europeans to offices in the higher grades of the Provincial Service ; and that in the case of the judicial branch, the exercise of this power should be confined to barristers, advocates or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than 10 years' standing and professing a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the Province. I entirely agree with the Commission that when it is considered necessary to recruit Europeans for the Provincial Service otherwise than under the published rules, the recruitment should be made in Europe and by the Secretary of State. This will be in accordance with the established policy of the Government and its soundness is not open to question."

7. The rules thus prescribed on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the appointment of barristers, advocates or pleaders to the judicial branch of the Provincial Service, require that a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than three years actual practice in his profession should be appointed only to the *junior* posts of the judicial branch of that service, provided he possesses a thorough knowledge of the Provincial vernacular ; and that to qualify a barrister, advocate or pleader to the higher grades of that branch, he should *firstly*, have shown distinguished ability in the practice of his profession for a period of not less than ten years, and, *secondly*, he should possess a thorough knowledge of the Provincial vernacular.

8. The Council feel constrained to point out most humbly that the appointment of Mr. C. W. Chitty, a junior Advocate of the High Court of Bombay, to act as Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes' Court during the absence, on privilege leave of Mr. W. E. Hart, was not in conformity with the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission and adopted by both the Government of India and her Majesty's Secretary of State. According to those recommendations, Mr. Chitty being a junior Advocate of less than ten years' standing in the practice of his profession in India, could not be appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Causes' Court, as that appointment was one of the higher grades of the judicial branch of the Provincial Service. He could only be appointed to one of the junior posts of that branch, and even then he could not be appointed to a junior post of that branch unless he possessed a thorough knowledge of the Provincial vernacular.

9. With regard to the persistent rumours that it is in the contemplation of Government to appoint Mr. W. C. [illegible] be Third Presidency Magistrate,

the Council deem it unfair to the Government to treat those rumours as having any foundation. They feel sure that in the event of the Third Presidency Magistrate's post falling vacant, his Excellency would be pleased to fill up the vacancy with due regard to the recommendation made by the Public Service Commission and adopted by the Government of India and her Majesty's Secretary of State, that no barrister, advocate or pleader of any of the High or Chief Courts in India should be appointed to any of the higher grades of the judicial branch of the Provincial Service, unless he is of ten years' standing in the practice of his profession and has shown 'distinguished ability' in that practice and possesses 'a thorough knowledge' of the Provincial vernacular. The Council also feel confident that in the event of any of the three Presidency Magistracies falling vacant, his Excellency in Council would be pleased to appoint a qualified native to it in accordance with the traditional policy of the Government of reserving at least *one* of the three Presidency Magistracies for a Native of India.

10. In conclusion, the Council, in inviting the attention of his Excellency in Council to the considerations above set forth, feel sure that in making appointments to the judicial branch of the Provincial Service, his Excellency in Council will be pleased to carry out in their integrity the rules sanctioned for those appointments by her Majesty's Secretary of State on the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission.—We have, &c.,

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
For self and co-secretraries.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

SATURDAY being the day set apart for the celebration of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's Birthday, the troops in garrison paraded on the General Parade-ground at 6-45 in the morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The troops turning out were as follows :—Royal Artillery, 259, including the following officers : Major Bailward, Capt. C. S. B. von Donop, Capt. M. M. Weekes, Capt. E. Bickford, Lieut. C. F. Almon, Lieut. O. A. Smith, Lieut. L. J. Chapman, Lieut. F. C. A. Parsons, and Lieut. H. H. Tudor Kings' Own Yorkshire, L. I., 394 ; Marine Battalion, 361, officers Major Forjett, Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Lieut. P. C. Searle, Lieut. A. Hoy, Lieut. J. D. L. Chatterton, and Lieut. C. B. L. Clery ; 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 407, officers, Major C. O. Nicholetts, Capt. J. C. Francis, Capt. A. Beal, Lieut. S. H. Westropp, Lieut. J. H. Dixon, Lieut. R. C. Bell, and Lieut. A. P. Shewell, and Surgeon Hojel ; in all 1,421 men. A detachment of the Bombay Light Horse was also on parade under the command of Lieut. T. W. Cuffe and Lieut. Moir. The troops marched to the parade ground headed by their bands and took up their position in line facing the west at half intervals. On the extreme right was the Light Horse commanded by Lieut. Cuffe, the divisional leaders being Lieut. Moir and Sergt. Reddie. Next came a battery of the Royal Artillery with six 9-pounder guns drawn from the Arsenal ; then came the detachment of that corps, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Marine Battalion, and the 5th Bombay Rifles. At a quarter to seven Brigadier-General Budgen rode on to the parade-ground, accompanied by Major McMahon, D. A. A. G., and Capt. L. L. Steele, D. A. A. G. The Royal Standard was then hoisted and the Royal Artillery commenced to fire the Imperial salute, and at intervals the whole of the troops fire a *feu-de-joie*, and the massed bands played the National Anthem. At the conclusion of the salute Brigadier-General Budgen called upon the troops to give three cheers for the Queen-Empress and the men responded by removing their helmets and heartily cheering. Orders were then given for the troops to form up and march-past in quarter column. The Bombay Light Horse took the lead and the order of the troops was as given above. The march-past was executed in splendid style, and the parade concluded at a quarter-past seven.

LAWN-TENNIS.

SINGLE HANDICAP.

1ST TIES.

Mr. Chatterton, scratch, beat Mr. Anderson, +¼ 15, 3-6, 6-5, 6-5.

Mr. Reid, +¼ 15, beat Mr. Buxton Forman, scratch, 6-4, 6-5.

Mr. Carmichael, + 15+¼ 15, beat Mr. Orr, scratch, 6-5, 6-4.

Mr. Padday, scratch, beat Mr. Doherty, scratch, 6-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Mr. Murdoch, sratch, *vs.* Mr. Levich scratched.

Byes.—Arundell, Mr. Clark, Mr. Owen, Major Alexander, Mr. A. J. Brookes, Mr. Munro, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Boggs, Mr. Gray, Mr. Squires, and Mr. Fowler.

2ND TIES.

Mr. Arundell, + ¾ 15 beat Mr. Clark, scratch, 6-1, 6-0.

Major Alexander, scratch, beat Mr. Owen, + 15 + ¼ 15, 6-2, 6-2.

Mr. Chatterton + 15, beat Mr. Brookes, scratch, 6-5, 6-3.

Mr. Reid, scratch, beat Mr. Carmichael + 15 + ¼ 15 4-6, 6-4, 6-5.

Mr. Padday +¾ 15 beat Mr. Murdoch, scratch, 6-1, 6-1.

Mr. Munro, + 15, beat Mr. Proctor, scratch, 6-3, 6-2.

Mr. Gray, scratch, beat Mr. Boggs, scratch, 6-3, 6-4.

Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Fowler + 15, 6-5, 6-3.

3RD TIES.

Mr. Arundell, scratch, *vs.* Major Alexander +¼ 15 scratched.

Mr. Chatterton +¼ 15 beat Mr. Reid, scratch, 6-4, 6-4.

Mr. Padday +¾ 15 beat Mr. Munro, scratch, 6-1, 6-4.

Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Gray, +½ 15 6-4. 4-6, 6-5.

4TH TIES.

Mr. Chatterton, scratch, beat Mr. Arundell, scratch, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Padday, 6-4 6-1.

FINAL TIE.

Mr. Symes, scratch, beat Mr. Chatterton +¾ 15, 6-4, 3-6, 6-5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran (extra) left this port for Bombay yesterday evening.

The A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co. s. s. Thisbe, from Hongkong, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera .... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¾
4½ per cent. „	76
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	105¼
Bar Silver	44¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton...........	44,000 bales.
„ „ Surats...........	2,000 „
„ Imports of Cotton...........	60,000 „
„ „ Surats...........	...... „
„ Stock of Cotton..............1,216,000	„
„ „ Surats..............	117,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000 „

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	11	34 a.m.	4	0
Teheran	31	7	16 a.m.	..	58
Suez................	31	11	5 a.m.	..	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 31st May, 1894.

—	Miximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	..	29	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	15	..	3
„ Madras	..	8	..	1

MR. ELSMIE, Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, has joined the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, at the invitation of the Lady President. Lady Lansdowne holds the next meeting of the Committee on the 5th instant.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

FOR eighteen days the jury called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the deaths of Buchoobai and Perozbai, at the Rajabai Tower, on the 25th of April last, have sat at the University Library. On Saturday, so far as is at present known, the evidence calculated to throw light on this mysterious tragedy was completed. The mass of evidence that has been taken extends to to over 450 pages. On Saturday the proceedings commenced with the cross-examination of the voluntary witness, Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty, who had given evidence on Friday last. Mr. Frere remarked to the witness that he was a happy man as he was in possession of the whole clue on the day of the occurrence, to which he replied, "No, I did not wish to follow up the clue personally, nor was it my business to do so." He further said that Superintendent MacDermott prevented Manockjee Aslajee giving the names of the two Mahomedans, and took him aside. He did not know that Mr. MacDermott's version of the interview with Manockjee was entirely different to his because he did not read the papers carefully. Asked why he did not go to Mr. Craigie with his evidence before that time, he replied that he was not afraid to go to him, but he was afraid to go to Mr. Frere's office because he had heard that some people had been threatened in his office. "Were you afraid of me," asked Mr. Frere, and the reply came, "Not of you, or any one of your clerks, but of some other people." "Ah," said Mr. Frere, amidst laughter, "Then I may take it I am relieved." Witness said that on the evening of the fall about 6-30 he communicated what he had heard from Manockjee to one Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and his two friends, and other people, including Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law. Enty's description of a man who had committed a murder occasioned laughter. It was as follows : "He was chewing *pan-suparee*, his face was horrible, his lips red, his face was black, and his eye-balls were protruding like a murderer's." "Were you frightened by his face ?" asked a juror. "I might have been," Enty replied, "if I saw him in the dark." Superintendent MacDermott was re-called and swore that Manockjee never made any such statement as attributed to him by the last witness, and that Enty never said anything to him about getting the names of Mahomedans from Messrs. Chitnis's office. He further said that at first he was strongly of opinion that an outrage had been committed, but from enquiries he made in the case he was satisfied by three o'clock on the following Sunday morning that no outrage or attempted outrage had been committed. A juror suggested that they should recall Manockjee Aslajee with reference to the witness Enty, but the Coroner and Mr. Frere advised that course should not be taken as Manockjee might be convicted out of his own mouth, and that was entirely opposed to British justice. The written statement of Framroze Dosabhoy, the master weaver of Coorla Mills, made to the police before he gave his evidence to the Court, was put in, and with reference to it the Coroner remarked it was totally different from his sworn testimony.

The following is the evidence taken :—

Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty, who gave his evidence on Friday, was recalled, and in cross-examination by Mr. Frere, said : I saw Mr. MacDermott coming out of the Tower with Manockjee Aslajee, holding him by the collar.

A lot of people had congregated ?—There were about 30 or 40 people in the compound and at the spot where I was standing.

What time was it ?—I did not observe the clock. I cannot say the exact time.

You cannot say whether it was after or before 4 p.m. ?—No ; but it could not have been 5 p.m.

Do you know whether the police had gone up the Tower at the time ?—I saw Inspector Stanford in the Tower.

At the time you questioned Manockjee, had any report reached your ears that it was an outrage and that Mahomedans were concerned ?—I may have heard one way or the other.

Can you swear you heard one way or the other ?—I have already answered.

I want you to tax your memory a little more accurately ?—I did hear something about an outrage, but not that Mahomedans were concerned in it.

Will you swear that you did not hear anything about Mahomedans before you saw Mr. MacDermott come there with Manockjee ?—Yes, I do. I am on my oath.

Was there no rumour that Mahomedans were connected with the outrage ?—I heard no rumour that Mahomedans, Parsees, or Europeans were concerned.

Did you see Mr. MacDermott actually take Manockjee from the crowd ?—No. He did not take him from the crowd. There was not a great crowd where I was standing.

When you first saw Mr. MacDermott, you advanced to him ?—No he came by my side. As he was passing by me, I remarked that "that is a guilty man, keep hold of him." Mr. MacDermott stopped and asked me if I knew Manockjee. I said "no." That stoppage gave me an opportunity of questioning Manockjee. His jacket was torn, his coat was unbuttoned, and his pantaloons were soiled.

You were attracted first by his jacket being torn ?—I was attracted first by his face and eye, and when I looked at him more closely, I saw his jacket torn. The torn part extended down the waist. From the top to the bottom the coat was open. It was not buttoned at all ; and so I was able to see his under-garments.

How long were you questioning Manockjee ?—It did not take me five minutes.

Mr. MacDermott stood by quietly during the time ?—I saw Mr. MacDermott taking an interest in my questions.

You told us that Manockjee said he had induced the gate-sepoy to allow the Parsee girls to go up. Did he volunteer that statement ?—Yes, he volunteered that statement. Mr. MacDermott then left with Manockjee and went towards Rotten Row.

How soon after that did you see your friend the biscuit-maker ?—It may be two or thre minutes afterwards. He was standing there.

You then stated to him the effect of what Manockji had said ?—No. I told him only that Mr. MacDermott had caught a Parsee, and that he had admitted something.

The biscuit-maker was able to supply the clue to the Mahomedans ?—No. He referred me to Mr. Chitnis' office, where he said, I could get the names of the Mahomedans.

That communication was the result of what he had seen some time previously ?—Yes, that was in consequence of what, he told me, he had seen an hour previously.

You were a happy man ! You were in possession of the whole clue ?—No. I did not wish to follow up the clue personally, nor was it my business to do so. (A laugh.)

Then you told Mr. MacDermott the effect of what the biscuit-maker had told you when he returned ?—Yes.

Did Manockjee want to give the names of the Mahomedans ? Don't give the names if he did ?—Manockjee wanted to mention the names of the Mahomedans, but Mr. MacDermott stopped him and took him aside. I did not care to interfere with the police enquiry. I did not stop Manockjee when he was going to mention names. He was stopped by Mr. MacDermott.

Were you here when Colonel Wilson or Mr. Gell arrived ?—No, I was not present.

When you gave Mr. MacDermott the information he said he had already got it all from Manockjee ?—Yes.

Mr. MacDermott did not tell you anything about what he had done ?—No. He did not tell me. He was in a hurry, and was speaking as he passed on.

The next day I suppose you read the papers ?—Yes. I read the *Rast Goftar*.

You heard the next day or the day after that Manockjee had been released by the police ?—I may have heard that.

And you knew that no Mahomedans had been arrested ?—I don't know up to the present time whether or not any Mahomedans have been arrested in connection with this affair.

Did you read in the papers Mr. MacDermott's evidence before the Coroner ?—Not minutely, I may have glanced at it.

Did you notice that Mr. MacDermott did not mention a word about Manockjee giving the names of the Mahomedans ?—I don't read the papers minutely, and it is impossible for me to say whether he did so or not.

Do you know now that Mr. MacDermott's version of what Manockjee stated is entirely different from yours ?—I don't know, because I don't read the papers carefully.

May I take it that you are entirely in the dark as to Mr. MacDermott's evidence before the Coroner ?—I cannot tell you ; because I did not read his evidence.

Did you give information to any of the police authorities of what Manockjee stated to you ?—No.

Did you tell Mr. Conroy or Mr. Brown ?—Mr. Brown was not in Bombay. I think I told Mr. Conroy some part of the story some time this month.

Did he suggest to you to do anything ?—He suggested my going to Mr. Craigie at once ; but I did not go.

Were you afraid of Mr. Craigie as you were afraid of coming to my office ?—I was not afraid of any one, but I was afraid by going to your office, because I had heard that some people had been threatened in your office.

Were you afraid of me ?—Not of you, nor any of your clerks, but of some other people.

Then I may take it that I am relieved ?—(A laugh) I simply speak from hearsay.

Witness then volunteered the following statement :—On the same evening the fall occurred, about 6-30 I communicated what I had heard from Manockjee to one Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and his two friends, whose names I do not know, near the National Bank, while I was on the way to my office. On Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, near the Rajabai Tower, I communicated the same information to Mr. Judah, of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, I communicated the information to Mr. F. R. Viccajee, barrister-at-law, in Mr. Justice Telang's Court. On Tuesday morning the 28th April, I communicated the information to Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, when he and I were on our way to the Small Causes Court. I also communicated the information to Mr. Kidd, of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. ; Mr. W. Proctor, manager, Marcks and Co. ; Mr. N. Roberts of my office, and several other gentlemen. These things were mentioned in the course of conversation.

A Juror : What did you see peculiar in Manockjee's face and eyes ?—He was chewing *pan soparee* ; his face was horrible ; (laughter)—his lips were red ; his his face was black ; and his eye balls were protruding like a murderers. (Laughter.)

Were you frightened by his face ?—I might have been frightened if I saw him in the dark. (A laugh.)

Which side of the jacket was torn ?—It was torn ; I know. I cannot say which side of it.

Have you seen Manockjee since that day ?—I saw him yesterday while I was here.

Was his face changed ?—I am not a judge of faces. I saw him at a distance.

The Coroner : You asked Manockjee a question in Gujeratee. Of your own accord or how ?—Of my own accord after Mr. MacDermott asked me if I knew him.

You asked him in Gujeratee ?—Yes ; and he made a statement in Gujeratee.

Were there some persons sufficiently near to hear the conversation between you and Manockjee ?—I don't know whether they were sufficiently near.

The Coroner : This is very important. I will ask you the question in Gujeratee through the interpreter.

The question was repeated, and witness said : I think there were people near enough to hear.

Could you give the names of any people ?—I cannot give any names, because my attention was absorbed by Manockjee.

Was Manockjee's statement reduced to writing ?—Not by me.

Did Mr. MacDermott hear the Gujeratee words ?—Of course he did.

Did you interpret to Mr. MacDermott what Manockjee said in Gujeratee ?—I did not.

You say Manockjee was speaking to you and Mr. MacDermott, or to you alone ?—To me. I thought Mr. MacDermott understood Gujeratee.

Did you hear Mr. MacDermott speak Gujeratee that day ?—No.

Then what made you think he understood Gujeratee ?—As an old police officer whom I knew from my childhood, I thought he would understand Gujeratee.

Have you since met any of the persons who were around you at the time ?—No, none since then.

To a Juror : I went into the compound to look at the windows of the Tower.

To another Juror : I did not read Manockjee's evidence carefully in the newspapers.

When did you make up your mind to give evidence here ?—Yesterday. I was asked almost every day to come and give evidence by some of the persons I have mentioned.

The Coroner : How many Parsees among them ?—Two were Parsees ; and five were Europeans, who asked me to give my evidence.

Are you related to the family of these girls ?—Not in the least.

A Juror : What induced you to come ?—The pressure of the European and other friends brought me here.

The Coroner : Did you intend to give your evidence ?—Yes, I always considered that I would have to come one day. I always intended to come, and would not have allowed the inquest to close without giving my evidence.

A Juror : You knew the police were making inquiries ?—Yes, that they were making diligent enquiries.

Why then did you not give information to the police ?—Because I knew that the police had the same information already. I thought they would follow it up.

A Juror : Tell us what coat Manockjee was wearing at the time ?—A black coat.

What puggree ?—A Parsee puggree.

What shoes ?—Slippers.

What slippers ?—Canvas slippers.

Another Juror : What was the statement Manockjee made to you in Gujeratee ?—He said "I was on the second storey of the Tower. At that time, I saw a scuffle between two Khojas and the two deceased ladies. I only went to release them, and while doing so, my banian got torn. I persuaded the sepoy at the door to allow the ladies to go up the Tower."

The Coroner : You say this is the substance of the conversation as far as you can remember it ?—Quite so.

To a Juror : Manockjee's trowsers were very dirty as if soiled by water or oil, and covered with dust.

Mr. MacDermott produced the trowsers.

Witness : I cannot swear that these were the trowsers. There was a blot or spot on the knee ; which I don't see here. The man's jacket was like this one, now produced. It was similarly torn.

Mr. Frere : On which side ?—On the right side.

The Coroner : If you are not sure, say so ?—I have already stated in my examination-in-chief that I was not sure on which side the tear was.

A Juror : When you asked Manockjee, did he give you ready answers ?—Yes, at once. He wanted to tell everything.

Did he consider you to be a detective ?—No. He wanted to give out everything he knew in order to show his innocence. I believed his statement.

Mr. MacDermott was here recalled by the Coroner.

Mr. Frere : Where were the bodies put when removed ?—They were put on the steps leading into this hall.

Will you describe how Manockjee was taken out to be questioned by you ?—I was standing by the bodies, when some one came up, and said there was some one in the crowd there who could give some information regarding the Parsee ladies. Manockjee was then pointed out to me among the crowd.

Was there any report going about among the crowd ?—Yes, that an outrage and murder had been committed.

Where did you take Manockjee ?—Across the Mayo Road into Rotton Row.

Why did you take him there ?—Because the noise was too great. There were 400 or 500 people.

Did you see the last witness there ?—Yes.

On the way to Rotten Row, were any questions put by him or you to Manockjee ?—None whatever.

Did Manockjee make any statement such as the one mentioned by the last witness ?—None whatever.

Where did you examine Manockjee ?—By the side of the road under a tree.

Was any one else present ?—Inspector Briscoe, who joined us after I got to Rotten Row.

When did you first ascertain that Manockjee's waistcoat was torn ?—While interrogating him under the tree. I requested him to unbutton his coat.

Was his coat buttoned up up to that time ?—Yes.

Did the last witness tell you anything about getting the Mahomedans' names from Mr. Chitnis's office ?—He did not.

Did you send a note to Colonel Wilson ?—Yes, after sending Manockjee to the chowkey, I wrote it in this compound.

Did you write it in the manner described by the witness on his hand ?—No.

Mr. Craigie : Did you have no conversation with Manockjee until you got under the tree ?—No.

And no one questioned him in your presence—No.

What did you say in the note ? Have you got it here ?—I will tell you what I stated.

Have you got the note ?—No. I stated in it—"Sir, come at once, two Parsee ladies have fallen from the Tower. Case suspicious."

When you saw Manockjee under the tree, what did he tell you ?—He said he saw the two Parsee ladies on the top balcony.

Mr. Craigie : If witness has already stated it, I don't want to waste time.

Mr. Frere read a portion of the previous evidence of Mr. MacDermott.

Mr. Craigie : Tell me all he told you ?—He said he saw the two Parsee ladies on the north side ; that there was a peon with a bottle under his arm standing near the ladies ; and that he then went to his solicitor's office.

Did he not tell you what he did ?—He said he waited a few minutes ; then he went to his solicitor's office, thence to the High Court ; and afterwards to the Tower.

Is that all he told you ?—Yes. He also said how his jacket was torn. He said a dog had sprung upon him six weeks previously, and had torn the jacket which had been to the dhobie afterwards.

How many times ?—I did not ask hin.

Did you consider his statement satisfactory ?—I thought his statement was so far satisfactory, but I thought it prudent to send him to the chowkey for further enquiry.

Did not his explanation as to the jacket strike you as being peculiar ?—No, as his outer coat was not torn.

But you requested him to open his outer coat ?—Why did you do it ?—To see if any thing was torn.

Did not the answer strike you as peculiar, that a torn garment should be worn for six weeks ?—It did not strike me as peculiar. I have known natives wear the same garments for six years.

What, in a torn condition ?—Yes. (Laughter.)

The Coroner : What, among Parsees ?—It depends upon the class of people whether they would wear torn garments such a long time ? I cannot say about any class of people in particular.

Mr. Craigie : Did you see the last witness there at all ?—I have no recollection.

And you are quite certain that the conversation he has related did not take place ?—Yes.

When you first got hold of Manockjee, did you put him any questions ?—Yes, I asked him his name and profession.

Where ?—Under the tree.

Did you put him any question the moment you took him up ?—No.

You are sure of that ?—Yes, I asked him no questions until we were under the tree.

Did you ask any bystanders if they knew him ?—I don't think I did.

Carry your memory back and give me positive answer ?—I don't believe I did.

In fact you adhere to your statement that you had no conversation with Manockjee Aslajee or with any one about him until you took him under a tree ?—Yes.

Did Manockjee Aslajee say anything about being questioned by a Parsee ?—No.

A juror : Have you found out whether it was true about the waistcoat being torn six weeks before ?—His statement was corroborated.

The Coroner : That is not for Superintendent MacDermott. It is only for you to say you want information on the point and it is my duty to call evidence.

A Juror : I don't think it will be necessary.

The Coroner : There is plenty of time for you to consider that.

The Coroner : What time did the conversation between you and Manockjee take place under the tree ?—Between half-past four and five o'clock.

Did you send him to the *chowky* immediately ?—Yes, after I had finished questioning him, about ten minutes.

When did you ask the doctors to make the examination of these bodies ?—It would be about half-past five or a little after.

At that time you were strongly of opinion that an outrage had been committed ?—I was of that opinion.

Are you of that opinion now ?—From the enquiries I have made in this case I am not of that opinion now.

Did the medical examination that you had made satisfy you at all ?—It did not satisfy me that an outrage had not been committed.

When were you satisfied that an outrage had not been committed ?—About three in the morning after thoroughly investigating the case.

Then you mean to say that you knew all about it before the *post-mortem* was made ?—I was satisfied in my mind before the *post-mortem* was made.

Or that there had been an attempt at outrage ?—Yes, an attempt.

I understand from that that in one place you were not satisfied with the medical evidence, and later you were satisfied ?—I wish you to understand that.

Could you tell whether an attempt at outrage had been made before the examination ?—I was satisfied in my mind.

But your statements are contradictory ?—I was satisfied from the enquiries I had made of the witnesses who were in the Tower and who were in the University Gardens, and from the absence of any screams that no attempt at outrage had been made.

Then what you have said satisfied you that no attempt at outrage had been made and that is the reason you stopped making inquiry about outrage ?—Yes.

Do you know as a matter of fact that making examination of attemped outrage on the bodies of females requires a very great deal of skill ?—Yes.

If you know that, what made you come to that conclusion at three o'clock in the morning ?—The absence of bleeding from the parts, a thorough examination of the witnesses, and the examination of the doctors.

A Juror : We would like to know what has become of the person who said he could speak to certain notorious doings at the Tower.

Mr. Frere : It appears that this person about a year and a half ago went as any one of us might go to the Tower, and while there came across something that was rather suspicious. I do not, however, think this sort of evidence will assist you in the present inquiry.

The Coroner concurred.

A Juror : I should like to recall Manock jee Aslajee and ask him whether he saw the witness Eny.

The Coroner : The Public Prosecutor advises that Manockjee Aslajee should not be recalled as he might be convicted out of his own mouth and that is entirely opposed to British justice.

Mr. Frere : I think it would be better not to recall him, but if the jury wish to have him up again, they might put their questions to him after duly cautioning him.

The written statement made to the police by Framroze Dosabhoy Mutabhoy, who gave evidence on Friday and swore to having seen some man throw a bundle over the Tower at half-past three on the afternoon of the day of the tragedy, was read by the Coroner. In that statement Mutabhoy says he saw one bundle fall and other thrown off. He gave as his reason for believing it was thrown off the Tower, because it fell six feet from the side of the Tower. He made no mention of the man whom he afterwards swore he saw throw the bundle.

The witness then came forward and wished to explain that the difference of the few minutes time in his written statement and his evidence on oath, was that which existed between his watch and the clock in the Tower.

The Coroner : This written statement is quite different from the evidence you gave here, but it cannot be altered now as you have signed the depositions.

The Coroner to the Jury : Gentlemen, the Public Prosecutor tells me he has no further evidence to call. Already the depositions occupy about 450 pages, and as you may imagine it will take some little time to arrange the papers for the summing up, therefore, I think we had better adjourn till 2 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The inquiry then adjourned.

"ULYSSES AND THE SIRENS," by J. W. Waterhouse, A. R. A., writes our lady correspondent, is one of the most uncomfortable of pictures. When the head of a beautiful woman is on the body of a bird, it does not strike one as a specially artistic combination. But when the head is out of all proportion—too big for the body—it becomes a monstrosity. This is the case in the picture of the Sirens. Their large heads and bare throats are adapted to bird's bodies ; their hands are represented by bird's talons. In spite of the artist's effort to be strictly natural, there is a very comic effect of hands gloved in yellow tan produced in the picture. Ulysses and his crew need have had very little fear from the fascinations of the Sirens, as suggested by Mr. J. W. Waterhouse. Mr. Solomon Solomon's picture of Venus in the Academy, being awarded the apple, is beautiful in the delicacy and refinement of its painting—Venus thereby losing some of the dash and attractiveness with which she is generally accredited. The picture of the year is "The Doctor," by Luke Fildes, R. A.—a cottage interior copied from a Scotch cabin. In the foreground a little child, pale as death, lies on two chairs, while a doctor watches her attentively. Behind, the father stands in stolid grief, while the mother hides her face in agony. The picture has been already purchased by an Australian gentleman for £2,000, otherwise it would probably have become the property of the nation, under the terms of the Chantry Bequest.

THE Catholics of France are disturbed by the news that the Pope will soon be obliged to make a new appeal to their generosity. The damage done to the Vatican and St. Peter's by the recent explosion of the powder magazine at Rome, is calculated roughly at £32,000. His Holiness cannot possibly apply to the Italian Government, and has no doubt that he will not be placed under the the hard necessity of seeing his palace and the Church of the Prince of the Apostles falling to ruin for want of imperatively needed repairs.

THERE seems, after all, a chance of the Jackson case going to the House of Lords. Mr. Jackson's solicitors have written to the *Standard* to say that an appeal would be proceeded with if the necessary expenses are provided, Mr. Jackson's own means not being such as to justify the step. "The importance of the matter to the public," writes the *Law Journal*, "is so great that we sincerely trust the appeal will not be allowed to lapse for want of pecuniary assistance."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, Captain P. Harris, with the Overland Mails of the 15th May arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Harris	Mr Abdool Shopper
Mr and Mrs G L Taylor, child and 2 infants	Mr P C Roy
Col W S Peat	Capt and Mrs Prichard and infant
Miss Koppermann	Mr and Mrs B Harris
Miss Merewether	Lt M Bowden Smith
Mr J Anderson	Mr K C Shamat
Mr W M Leake	Mr E Gouldstone
Mr and Mrs W H Lewin	Mr Farquharson
Mr Shawson	Capt A W Forbes
Shah N Ahmed	Genl Gatacre

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Firny	Capt Sinclair
Rev W Kinsman	Mr Munro
Mr T Payn	Mr Naylor
Capt and Mrs Pettey	Dr Hassam
Mr B Carey	

FROM ADEN.

Mr G W Fawcett	Rev Jas Cautine
Mr J M Sweeny	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 15.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council on Saturday at Windsor Castle, when Sir C. Euan Smith was presented on his appointment as her Majesty's Minister to Morocco.

The Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales is confined to the house by a mild attack of influenza. The Duke of Connaught will, therefore, to-day hold the levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Monkswell moved the second reading of the Copyright Bill, which was agreed to on the condition that no further progress should be made, as the Government proposed at a future time to deal with the subject. The Newfoundland Bill was read a third time and passed after some comments from Lords Herschell and Kimberley on the unconciliatory action of the Government. On Tuesday Viscount Cross stated that a telegram had been received from the Viceroy of India, denying that any Government reward had been offered for the capture of rebels in Manipur, dead or alive. The House then adjourned until May 26.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Irish Land Purchase Bill was again discussed in Committee, and the consideration of proposed amendments to clause 6 was proceeded with, but the clause itself was still under discussion when the House adjourned. On Tuesday a motion was agreed to for the production of a copy of the warrant against Mr. De Cobain. Mr. W. H. Smith moved and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman seconded a motion of the expulsion of Captain Verney, which was agreed to. The Committee on the Irish Land Purchase Bill was resumed, and clauses 6 and 7 were passed. On Wednesday the Bill was further considered and clause 10 was reached. Last night the discussion was proceeded with, and the House sat until a late hour.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland.

Mr. W. H. Smith was re-elected on Tuesday without opposition as M.P. for the Strand Division.

The polling on Friday in the Harborough Division of Leicestershire resulted in the return of Mr. Logan, the Gladstonian candidate, by a majority of 489 votes over Mr. Hardy, Conservative.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., addressing a Liberal meeting at Crediton on Tuesday, spoke exultingly on the progress of Liberal principles throughout the country and prophesied the triumphant success of the party at the general election.

GENERAL.

The influenza epidemic continues to make numerous victims. About 60 members of the House of Commons have suffered from the visitation, more or less severely, and the Treasury Bench has been markedly unfortunate in that respect.

Mr Gladstone after attending church in London on Sunday, became unwell, and Sir A. Clark reported that the patient was suffering from a feverish cold. Mr. Gladstone is still confined to bed, but it is stated that there is no cause for anxiety.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* notification appeared of the appointment of Mr. Gilbert Fraser as British Consul in New York, and of Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench as Consul at Bussorah.

A deputation waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday to urge the application of surplus revenues of the Post Office to improvements in that department, and also to invite the Government support to a decimal system of weights and measures. Mr. Goschen replied that the first point would be considered, but he could not undertake to pledge the Government to deal with so important a change as the decimal system.

A deputation, comprising many of the most eminent scientific authorities, had an interview on Tuesday with Mr. Goschen and Lord Cranbrook to deprecate the building of an Act Gallery at South Kensington, which, in their view, would inconveniently separate the departments devoted to science.

A new twin-screw protected cruiser, named the Sappho, built for the Royal Navy by Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, on the Thames, was launched on Saturday.

The *minimum* Bank rate of discount was raised yesterday to 5 per cent.

IRELAND.

Lord Zetland's tour in the west of Ireland has been most successful. At Tralee, Killorglin, and other places addresses were presented thanking the Government for their efforts to improve the condition of the country.

The Anti-Parnellites had a meeting at the House of Commons on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. J. M'Carthy, and it was resolved, in view of Mr. Parnell's refusal to assist in the release of the Paris funds, that a special appeal be made to the Irish people on behalf of the evicted tenants.

Mr. Parnell on Sunday addressed a meeting at Mullingar, and, while speaking favourably of the general nature of the Government's Irish Land Purchase scheme, he expressed regret that tenants above £30 rating should be entirely unassisted.

Mr. Parnell attended a meeting of the local branch of the Irish National League at Limehouse on Wednesday, but his reception was of a mixed character and there was some free fighting between his supporters and his opponents.

FOREIGN.

It is understood that, at the instance of the Portuguese Government, Lord Salisbury has agreed to the prolongation of the existing *modus vivendi* pending negotiations for a convention concerning African affairs.

The official *Gazette* of Lisbon on Tuesday published a decree granting a general suspension of payments in Portugal for 60 days. This measure has caused great agitation, and business is greatly disturbed by the consequent general unwillingness to take notes. The Government organs assert that the difficulty is only temporary, and in the meantime coinage of silver is being rapidly proceeded with.

The Czarewitch, who, in continuation of his tour round the world, is now in Japan, was on Monday suddenly attacked and wounded by a native policeman at Otsu. The injury is stated not to be at all serious, and the Prince will not change his future arrangements. It is reported that the crime was incited by Nihilist agents, who have been following the Czarewitch throughout his tour.

Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has resigned office on the ground of ill-health. A new Cabinet has been formed at Cairo, with Mustapha Pasha Fehmy as President.

The Paris papers regard Riaz Pasha's retirement as further evidence of the exercise of British influence in Egypt. The German Emperor attended on the 7th inst. a *Commers* or beer-drinking gathering of the University students at Bonn, and warmly commended the beer-drinking and duelling clubs, which he said tended to fortify German youth for the world's conflicts.

The execution of the severe decrees of expulsion directed against the Jews in Russia has been suspended, and hopes are entertained that the decrees may be modified in future.

The escape of the steamer Itata from custody of a United States marshal at St. Diego, with arms for the Chilian insurgents, has induced the Washington Government to dispatch cruisers in pursuit.

Late telegrams from Chili state that the Congressional forces are in good condition and well supplied, but that the Presidential party is greatly distressed for money.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Campbell, Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Genl. A. H. M. Dickey, M.S.C. ; Lieut.-Col. M. Beachcroft, Mad. Regt. ; Col. H. F. Pritchard, R. (Mad.) A. Ret. ; Genl. Sir E. Green, K.C.B., Bo.C.S. ; Hon. Kenelm St. Lawrence ; Revd. Canon Cadman ; Revd. M. C. Osborn ; Revd. Dr. Beith ; the Hon. G. B. Nevill ; Mr. W. B. Barbour, M.P. ; Mr. H. A. Brassey ; Mr. G. Derbyshire ; Marchioness of Waterford ; Hon. Lady Wood ; Madame Blavatsky.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THREE Afghan regiments have been sent from Kabul to Turkistan.

A GREAT deal of sickness has prevailed among the Amir's troops in Khost, which necessitated their removal to Chamkanni in the Kurram Valley.

WITH the exception of the Khan Khel, who are Hashim Ali's own section of the Hassanzai clan, all the tribes in the Black Mountain with whom we had any quarrel are now making adequate submission, and the Black Mountain Expedition is, so far as can be seen, over.

IT will not escape observation that Sir John Gorst declines to promise that the rent of the Ruby Mines may not be remitted without Parliament being previously informed. This will, no doubt, encourage Sir Lepel Griffin to renew his demands, but it is unlikely that Government will ever agree to set aside the Company's agreement.

THE attempted overthrow of the authority of Mian Gul, in Swat, in connection with his pacific policy towards the Government, appears to have failed altogether, and the faction in favour of hostilities appears unable to move : for the latest news from Swat is that, with the exception of internal quarrels among the Babuzai tribe, everything is quiet. Excessive rain and swarms of locusts are reported from Swat : and perhaps these matters tend to keep the tribes quiet.

THE late Ranee Deo Amajee, of Coorg, who had been ill for some time, and who died on the 22nd instant at Benares, had been a political detenue in Benares for many years, but was released from surveilance on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

ON the 22nd instant, a cobra, measuring about nine feet, was killed in the compound of St. Chrysostom's Church, Boitakhana, Calcutta. One of the malees had a narrow escape, as he was sitting on a basket in which the reptile had taken shelter.

MRS. DAVIS, who is well-known at the Law Courts, appeared in Court on May 4, when Master Mellor told their Lordships that the lady wanted leave to commence an action against certain parties to recover £12,000 damages, and against the Lord Chief Justice to recover £10,000. The Lord Chief Justice : You had better apply elsewhere, Mrs. Davis. No man is allowed to be judge in his own cause, and since you want to sue me for £10,000 you had better ask leave from Judges who are less interested than I am.

MR. N. R. POGSON, C.I.E., the Government Astronomer of Madras, is lying seriously ill at his house in Nungumbaukum.

THE recent census of Sydney, Australia, and the suburbs shows that the population is 386,000, being an increase of 159,000 since 1881.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been informed that the question of increased road communication in Cachar, on which subject it recently addressed the Government of India, has been referred to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for report.

THE Khan of Lalpura is in high favour with the Amir. His sister died recently, and letters of condolence were at once sent by the Amir and his son to the Khan, through the Governor of Jellalabad, who came with the Commander-in-Chief in person to Lalpura. Hakim Ahmed Jan is acting as Governor of Lalpura during the period of mourning ; which presumably will delay the Khan's taking part in the hostilities against Oomra Khan for the present.

THE following is from of the descriptive roll of an individual who is wanted by the Ceylon police :—"Religion, sometimes Buddhist, sometimes Christian ; complexion brown in parts of face, inclining to black in other parts ; nose crooked, but tapering ; ears, long and bent forward ; teeth, double row in lower jaw, projecting in upper jaw ; gait, defective, as if trying to maintain a perpendicular position ; other peculiarities—has a habit of clearing his throat, spitting through his fingers and of scratching himself ; haunts arrack shops."

THE Madras Board of Revenue on Tuesday sent the Government of India the following season telegram for the week ending 23rd instant :—Rainfall good in Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Malabar, fair in South Arcot, Trichinipoly, Madura, Coimbatore, parts of Tinnevelly, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, *nil* in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, slight in the remaining districts. No improvement in the prospects in Chingleput and North Arcot. Prices are slightly falling in Gangam and Tanjore ; rising in Godavery, Chingleput, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore ; nearly stationary in other districts. The numbers on the relief works are 165 in Cuddappah, 12,900 in Chingleput, 6,900 in North Arcot, 927 in Tinnevelly, 335 in Coimbatore. The number fed in kitchens is 203 in Chingleput and 1,183 in North Arcot.

THE Punjab Frontier Force, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, complained of being overlooked when vacancies in the Miranzai Field Force were being filled up ; and it appears that they are being overlooked now too, when the Miranzai Field Force is returning to its peace footing. Privilege leave for officers of the P. F. F. was stopped on account of the affair on the frontier, and had not up to the 25th instant been reopened, although N. C. O's. and men have been allowed to go on furlough all the while. There may be some good reason for this known only to head quarters, but the impression among the officers concerned is that the fact of the stoppage of privilege leave has been forgotten by those who originally gave the order. It is rather hard on married officers and others who had made all arrangements, before the trouble began, and are still unable to go on leave, although the trouble is over. The stoppage of leave for the P. F. F. was intelligible enough, adds the Lahore paper, if the authorities were uncertain how far the Miranzai disturbance would spread : but it is strange, on this hypothesis, that the Officer Commanding at Peshawar and other officers both at Peshawar and Pindi should be able to get leave, while officers at stations like Rajanpur or Dera Ghazi Khan, hundreds of miles from Miranzai, should be unable to get leave.

AMONG speculators in silver, to judge by the latest returns of the London Produce Clearing House, there is a belief, the *Pioneer* points out, in some improvement in prices in the autumn, or earlier. Thus taking 44¾*d.* per ounce at the price on the 8th May, business was done for delivery in June at 44 15-16*d.* ; for delivery in September at 45½*d.* ; for delivery in October and November 45½*d.* ; and for December 45¾. A Contemporary does not hesitate to say that, if the silver question is reopened in the United States a few months hence in anticipation of the assembling of the new Congress, and there is every prospect of it, a much more considerable advance will obtain than the above figures denote.

WITH the intention of checking the very large and constant emigration of French-Canadians from Quebec to the United States, Monseigneur Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, has issued a *mandement* to the Roman Catholics of his diocese. "If our Canadian families sincerely so desired," he says, "if the money now utterly wasted on luxury and intemperance were used to establish the young generation on new farms, they would find more in our happy country than what they seek in a painful and dangerous land of exile." According to Father Dugas, one of the chief advocates of repatriation, hundreds of French-Canadians now in New England are longing to be back in New France, finding their bright expectations unrealised ; but the main current of population is still steadily tending southward.

A PRACTICE has grown up amongst British merchants exporting goods to Morocco to mark upon them inscriptions in Arabic, including the name of the Prophet. Consul Payton brings under the notice of the Foregin Office a message which the Sultan of Morocco has issued on the subject. His Majesty gives notice to merchants that any goods bearing the names of Mahomet, of Hassan, of Ali, and others held sacred by Moslems, will be seized and treated as contraband

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MASCART, one of the most eminent French electricians of the time, in discussing the distribution of the earth's magnetism in France, as discovered by the survey of M. Moureaux, has pointed out that the north pole of the magnetic needle is attracted from both sides towards a line or axis passing through or near Fecamp, Elbœuf, Rambouillet, and Chateauneuf-sur-Loire, and making an angle of 25deg. to 30deg. with the geographical meridian. Comparison with a geological map of this region shows a series of calcareous and cretaceous soils. Professor Mascart has also pointed out that there is a connection between this magnetic axis and the magnetic axis of the South England as discovered by Professors Rucker and Thorpe.

The salient feature in the magnetic constitution of the South of England is a similar axis running through South Wales, and the Thames Valley, to the southward through Kent to Selsea Bill. If the French axis were prolonged it would reach the English coast near Portsmouth; hence it is probable that the two axis met in the Channel. The English axis follows the geological axis of the Palæozoic rocks, and hence Professor Rucker infers that the Palæozoic ridge or axis of the South of England is actually prolonged across the Channel, and for 150 miles or more into the heart of France, where it is overlaid by calcareous and cretaceous rocks. This use of the magnetic needle in tracing the underground geology, or, in other words, the past geography of a country, is one of those triumphs of science which are at most tantamount to divinations.

At a recent meeting of the Physical Society Professor S. P. Thompson exhibited a new form of erecting prism for optical lanterns introduced by Mr. Ahrons. The ordinary erecting prism, a right-angled isosceles prism, is open to the objection that the top halves of the faces e closing the right angle are nearly useless, for only the light which after the first refraction is totally reflected by the face of the hypothenuse can be employed. The new prism may be described as a long right-angled prism, whose ends are cut off so as to be parallel to each other, and inclined at an angle of 45deg. to the face of the hypothenuse. The longitudinal acute angles, not being required, are truncated. Light falling parallel to the axis on one end of such a prism is refracted, and after internal reflections emerges parallel but perverted. It is claimed for the prism that weight for weight it gives a larger angular field than any other yet invented.

Herr von Dobrzynski has discovered that the electromagnetic waves of Dr. Herz have a photographic action. Dry plates of bromide of silver and gelatine were exposed to these magnetic disturbances for three hours, and on being developed by ferric oxalate and hyposulphite were found to show alternate bright and dark bands athwart the directions of the vibration of the waves. When the plates were covered with tinfoil theelectro-magnetic photographs were still obtained. This experiment may be regarded as another proof that such electro-magnetic waves are of the same nature as light. They are too large to affect the eye, but they are capable of producing chemical effects.

The students of Glasgow University have presented an address to Sir William Thomson congratulating him on his occasion to the presidential chair of the Royal Society of London. Sir William, in thanking them for this mark of sympathy, avowed his sympathy with their efforts and objects, and declared himself a student like themselves. "I have been a student of the University of Glasgow for 55 years to-day," said he with characteristic modesty, "and I hope to continue a student of this University as long as I live."

Lieutenant Robert Peary, United States Navy, intends to start for the Artic regions about the end of this month. He commands an expedition of six men sent by the American Academy of Natural Sciences. They intend to make St. John's Land, on Whale Sound, their winter station. During the autumn they will explore the glaciers of the coast, and start for the North Pole in the ensuing spring.

The Pola, a vessel sent out by the Vienna Academy of Sciences, has brought back proof that the central basin of the Mediterranean is warmer and richer in dissolved salts than the western basin. Touching the question how far light penetrates into the sea, it was found that a white disc could not be seen at a greater depth than 43 metres, but that photographic plates were affected at 500 metres. The proportion of oxygen dissolved in the water increases from the surface downward as the temperature decreases; then it decreases until at a depth of 3,000 metres, the proportion is the same as at the surface. Nitrogenous substances in solution vary in inverse proportion to the depth. No free carbonic acid was found.

The new Metropolitan Police offices in New Scotland yard have been fitted up by Messrs. Drake and Gorham with 1,100 electric lamps. Four steam turbines of the Parsons type drive the dynamos, three of which give 35,000 watts each. There is also a small generator giving 120 amperes at 130 volts to charge 106 accumulator cells, which are capable of lighting 200 lamps of 16 candle-power for nine hours. This battery is intended for extra service and night work. Every other lamp throughout the building is supplied from a different circuit, so that if one circuit is broken there will still be a half-light from the other. The generators also supply power to an electric motor which drives a press and prints the police reports. Mr. Campbell Swinton was consulting electrician for the work.

Senor Joce Soler, of Barcelona, has brought out a balance on the steelyard principle, which is capable of weighing small or heavy articles and of checking their price. To this end there are two scale pans, a small and a large, for small or large articles, and the balance is effected in this wise. If a small article is to be weighed, it is put into the small pan, and balanced by weights put into the large pan; and if a heavy article is to be weighed, it is put into the large pan, and balanced by weights sliding on the steelyard. The price of the article is got by knowing the price per pound or kilogramme, and sliding a third scale pan or money scale along the steelyard until it reaches the point corresponding to the given rate; coins are then put into the scale until the article is balanced, and the amount of the coins is the price.

In the Sepping Gallery of the Naval Exhibition, Commander John D'Arcy Irvine, R.N., shows his pneumatic gun for throwing a line to ships in distress or into houses on fire. A lever at the butt of the gun opens a valve, thereby admitting compressed air from a reservoir into the chamber of the gun behind the projectile, to which the life line is attached. The air is under a pressure of 2,400lbs. on the square inch. Captain Irvine has also invented a special gun for throwing a life line by means of gunpowder, and to be fired from the shoulder in the ordinary way.

According to the annual report of the Agricultural Department on Injurious Insects and Fungi, recently issued by the Board of Trade, it has been arranged with the Post Office to distribute leaflets on the attacks of crops in the rural districts. Trials of the plan have been made in the case of the Hessian fly and wintor moth; posters showing magnified illustrations of these insects being also displayed in the county post offices to enable farmers to recognise them. The report also suggests that washes of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) should be applied to potato crops, not only to check the outbreak of the disease, but to prevent it. Recent experiements in France and Belgium have proved the efficacy of this remedy, as also of sulphate of iron (green vitriol) washes.

It is proposed to connect Vancouver, in British Columbia, with Behring Straits by a railway to Alaska so as to be ready for the completion of the Siberian pacific Railway. The route of the new line would follow the old telegraph trail or route selected in 1865 by the Western Union Telegraph Company for their transcontinental telegraph line connectiag America and Europe. This great scheme was abandoned in 1866, on the completion of the Atlantic cable, after several million dollars had been spent and hundreds of miles of wire erected. Yet we are now within a measurable time of seeing not only a telegraph but a railway from the Old World to the New. It is stated that the proposed railway will pass through rich valleys and mountains pregnant with valuable ores.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 26th May, 1891:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892 ...	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 23rd May 1891...	3,644,500
Balance to be remitted from 24th May 1891 to 31st March 1892.....	12,355,500

"HE that labors and thrives spins gold." You will not only work, but you will accomplish something if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try you rmedicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78B, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!



Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I new from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's
Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GUSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

TRADE MARK. G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY: SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 26s.	Finer quality we can produce. 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.



LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved... ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French Heels.	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the prices nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

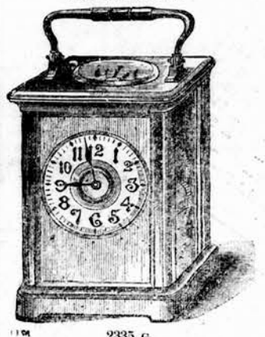
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.

IN RICHLY GOLD GILT CASES, WITH SUPERIOR JEWELLED MOVEMENTS.

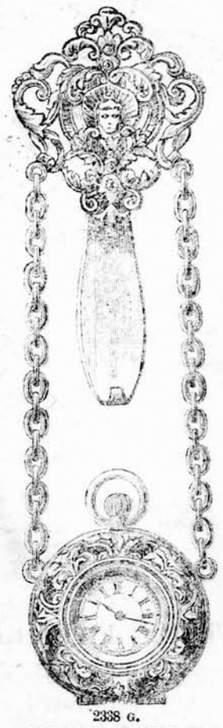


2335 G.
Carriage Clock, striking on gong. Plain gilt case, dead gilt dial, tinted porcelain Zone.
Fitted in outer Morocco leather case.
Rs. 90, cash.



2337 G.
Carriage Clock, striking on gong, chased frieze mounts, tinted porcelain Zone.
Fitted in outer Morocco leather case.
Rs. 135, cash.

SILVER WATCH CHATELAINE



2338 G.
The watch, removed from the outer case, may be worn on the wrist, for which a leather wristlet is supplied.
Price complete with chatelaine watch and leather wristlet.
Rs. 85, cash.

THE CLOCKS STRIKE THE HOURS ON GONGS ARE EIGHT DAYS AND GO IN ANY POSITION



2336 G.
Carriage Timepiece, not striking chased gilt case, dial gilt and enamelled in Colours tinted porcelain Zone.
Fitted in outer Morocco leather case.
Rs. 56, cash.

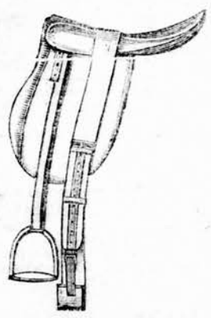


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Carriage Clock, striking on gong, plain gilt case, white dial.
Fitted in outer Morocco leather case.
Rs. 130, cash.

EVERY CLOCK AND TIMEPIECE IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

RELIABLE {ENGLISH MANUFACTURE GUARANTEED.} SUPERIOR
POLO, HUNTING, TRAINING, AND DISTRICT SADDLES.

EXTRA STRENGTH, BEST FINISH.

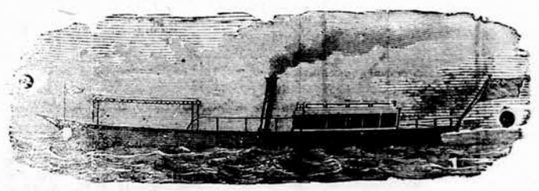


COMPLETE WITH GIRTHS, LEATHERS & IRONS.

Cash OR V.P.P. Rs. 45 Cash OR V.P.P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.



Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER LONDON EC
AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Rose.
ATKINSON'S
OLD PAHAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TREVOL
and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new, and excellent health-giving preparations SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.



PASTA MACK
TRADE MARK.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors, throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

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NOTICES.

Dr Laville's
Liquor
& Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS
Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.



" FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE "
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whose medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1471 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1472 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1467 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS'
INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1246 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
WHOLESALE: COMAR & C°
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.
By Appointment to
T. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

IRISH.	Per doz. Rs. a.
Finest Old Irish ...	... 33 12
Crown Brand... ...	... 24 8
SCOTCH.	
Carlton 11 Years ...	... 44 4
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O. V. G. and Special Reserve... Market rates.	
BRANDIES.	
Rare, Old, Black seal ...	... 55 0
Four Stars * * * * ...	... 44 8
Three Stars * * * ...	... 39 4
Two Stars * * ...	... 36 0
One Star * "peg" ...	... 33 0
Tricoche & Co. ...	... 29 12
Do. ...	... 22 0
Bernardin and Fils ...	... 30 0
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Do. do. * ...	
GIN.	
Old Tom	... 27 4
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Genevs	... 22 8
RUM.	
Jamaica	... 27 12
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Square Bottle
Rs. 31-8 per Doz.

WHISKY
Pall Mall
11 years old.


Rs. 36 per Doz.

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Established 1815.
Price List free on application.

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LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

BAHADUR
CIGARS
NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias	Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas	Bahadur No. 2.
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BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.
To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of
D. MACROPOLO, Medows Street, Bombay.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.
HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.
GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of **Soluble Essences**, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using **Hay's Preparations**, as is universally known.
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters**, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**
***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.
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For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
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***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
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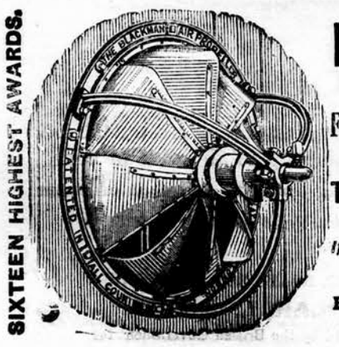

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